OWNED re Dollars. NDING, FREE

STREETS. RADDIN & CO., RAL AUCTIONEERS, 120 WABASH-AV.

tion given to the outside sale of chandise. Real Estate, &c. l Stock of Boots and Shoes, appraised sold at Auction by order of creditors, CH 12, by MESSES. . RADDIN & CO.,

E. RADDIN & CO., DAY, MARCH 12, S&SHOES

SDAY, MARCH 13.

GOODS

AY, MARCH 15, S & SHOES

N, POMEROY & CO., 161 Thirty-fifth-st

LAR SALE ning, March 15, at 9:30 a. m. or and Chamber Suits usehold Furniture,

RLISON, POMEROY & CO. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GOODS AUCTION SALE. DS.CLOTHING. Etc. RNING, March 14, at 9:30 o'clock, 4 East Randolph-st. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. LAR SATURDAY SALE. mber Sets, Household Goods, Etc. L MORTGAGE SALE. DOUBLE HOUSE

AUCTION.
RNING, March 16, at 9:30 o'clock,
oma, 174 East Randolph-st.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. OOREHOUSE & CO., Sale on Wednesday, March 13,

FURNITURE. all grades and styles.

Marble and Wood-top.
sada, assorted sizes and styles
i, Hair, Wool, and Excelsior.
ardrobes, M. T. Tables, &c.

E FURNITURE. nd-hand Carpets, &c. ond-hand Household Goods, &c. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs for Naturalists.

nuction, at 234 South Clark-st., on at 9:30 o'clock a. m., an immensented Auimala. Birds. Heads, and al Geological Cabinets, Views of Collections of Minerala. Petrifacoods at private sale until day. You opportunity to sort up, as you will we prices.

D. K. WALL.

ICAN LINE. hia and Liverpool. ntic line sailing under the Amivery Thursday from Philadelph n Liverpool. STAR LINE, n and United States mails. Sattle liternately from PHILADELPHI. IRECT and ONLY to ANYWERF suits. PETER WRIGHT & SONS. 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago. & Manager.

AN LINE AIL STEAMSHIPS, EC, VIA BALTIMORE. uses between principal points in at lowest rates. Accommoda-Three weekly Sallings cach way. Intermediate, \$40, gold. Steer-Superior Ships, Experienced Of-trews. Safety the Governing Steerage Passengers, through il rates. 72 LaSalle-st., Chicago

AN LINE. And Royal Mail Steamers.
Liverpool via Queenstown.
YS AND SATURDAYS.
Western Agent. 32 South Clark-st.
Italia and Ireland for sale. D MAIL LINE.

STAR LINE.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

OPENING.

Field, Leiter & Co.

OPEN THEIR NEW

RETAIL STORE

Nos. 133 to 151 WABASH-AV

TO-DAY!

With Choice Selections of the Latest

European **Novelties!**

Of their own Importation, embracing everything New and Attrac-

EXAMINATION (of Goods and Prices in-

NEW PUBLICATIONS. D. APPLETON & CO. 540 & 551 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

ON THE SOURCE OF MUSCULAR POWER.
Arguments and Conclusions drawn from observaions upon the Human Subject under Conditions of
less and of Muscular Exercise. By Austrix Fluxt,
Jr., M. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Gloth, \$1.00. A TREATISE ON PHOTOGRAPHY. By W. ABNEY, P. H. S. 1 vol., 12 mo. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.50.

A HINTORY OF ENGLAND in the Eighteenth Dentury, By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY. 2 Vols., 8vo. Cloth. Price, \$5.00.

THE ANCIENT LIFE-HISTORY OF THE KARTH. A Comprehensive Outline of the Principles and Leading Facts of Paiscontological Science. By H. ALLEYING NIGOLSON, M. D. With numerous Illustrations. 1 vol., small 8vo. 408 pages. Gloth, \$2.00. VIII.

HOMILETICAL INDEX: A Hand-Book of Texta.
Themes, and Authors, for the use of Preachers and
Biole-Scholars generally. Embracing 20,00. Citations of Scripture Texta, and of Discourses founded
thereon, under a Twofold Arrangement. By J. H.
PENTINGELL, A. M. With an Introduction by
George E. Day, D. D., Professor of Biblical Theology, Yale College. 1 vol., 8vo. \$3.00.

PRIMER OF PIANOFORTE-PLAYING. By FRANKLIN TAYLOR. With numerous Examples. 1 vol., 18mo., 126 pages. Price, 45 cents.

AN AMERICAN GIRL, and her Four Years in a Boys' College. By SoLa. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Frica, \$1.50. ELEMENTS OF GROLOGY, A Text-Book for Colleges and for the General Reader. By Joseph La Conte. 1 vol., 8vo., 508 pages. \$4.00.

DOUR TRARS WITH GEN. LEE: Being a hummary of the more important Events touching the Career of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the War believes the States, together with an Authoritative Statement of the Strength of the Army which he commanded in the Field. By WALTER H. TATLOR. of his Staff. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. Price, \$2.00.

IVI. T. PAUL'S WITHIN THE WALLS. An Account of the American Chapel at Bome, Italy, together with the Sermons presched in Connection With its Connecration. By the light, R. J. NEVIN, D. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, \$1.00.

NEW NOVELS. BENER AND FR ANZ. (Le BLEURY.) From the French of Guerrare Halles. I vol., 16mo. Paper cover, 50 cents: cjoth, 75 cents. Forming the seventh volume of "A Collection of Foreign Author."

TOMANCES OF THE EAST. From the French of CONTE DE GONNAR, Paper cover, 60 cents; cloth, \$1.00. Forming the sixth yolume of the "Collection of Foreign Authors."

THE SARCASM OF DESTINY; or, Nina's Experience. By M. E. W. S. 1 vol., 12mo. "CHERRY RIPE:" A Novel. By HELE.

MATERIA, author of "Comin' Thro' the kye."

Materialed. 1 vol., 8vo, 155 pages. Paper cover, META HOLDENIS. A Novel. By Victor CHERAULIES, author of "Samuel Brobl and Compay," I vol. Paper cover, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

ther of the above sent post-poid by mail to any ad-is the United States, on receipt of the price. GRATES AND MANTELS. RATES Fight Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE EASTELS.
PROBASCO & BUMNET BOS STATE-ST.

FOREIGN.

The Czar Making All Neces sary Concessions to Secure Peace. You are respectfully

invited to visit us this March 30 Named at Vienna week. You will find us the First Day of the waiting to welcome you Congress.

IN MEN'S CLOTHING Austria Positive in Her Demand to Review the THAT WILL FIT YOU. Whole Treaty. IN BOYS' CLOTHING

with bargains

THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.

THAT ARE FASHIONABLE.

IN BOOTS AND SHOES

THAT ARE THE BEST.

IN HATS AND CAPS

THAT ARE BECOMING.

Outfitters for Mankind.

Busiest Clothing House

in the United States,

that is what the travel-

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,

CORNER CLARK AND MADISON-STS

And 532 Milwaukee-av.,

corner Rucker-st.

TIN PLATE, Etc.

N.&G.TAYLOR CO

TIN PLATE,

Ietals, Sheet Iron, Wire, Copper, Rivets Tools, and Machines, &c.

STAMPED WARE

HENDY" TIN PLATE "HENDY SOLDER "HENDY

EXTRA LARGE SHEETS

DAIRYMEN'S GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Send for our new Catalogue. Correspondence soil

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.

ices, 301, 303, 305 Branch-st. PHILADELPHIA.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

Our stock is now replete

with the Newest and Choic-

est Fabrics for Men's Wear,

from the Best Looms in the

world. Prices Lower than

for fifteen years. Every-thing Guaranteed. STAND-

EDWARD ELY & CO.

163 & 165 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY

& CO.

Have opened a complete as-

sortment of their immense New York stock at

120 FIFTH-AV

STARCH.

ERKENBRECHER'S

Bon-Ton Starch

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemi-

Globe.
It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.

**rkenbrecher's World-Famois Corn-Starch for Pood
FAYOR & KNAUSS,
Sole Northwesters Agents, Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. I have this day cessed to have any connection with the firm of A. J. Camejo & Cu., of Grand Rapids, and am no more responsible for any debts of the firm. March 8, 1878.

A. J. CAMEJO.

Wholesale Store to Rent.

to location in the city, No. 254 East Madison-st., coite Field & Leiter's wholesale glouse, 5-story and rement, size 25:10 feet, very light; price, \$4,000 per r; possession May 1, 1878. Inquire of Lazardy Still VERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

A. F. HUTCHINGS, Managers.

ARD the HIGHEST.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

ing men say.

Little Probability, However of a War Solely on IN FURNISHING GOODS That Point

Orders Sent to Malta Show an Abandonment of Warlike Intentions.

A War Mob in London Club Bradlaugh and Hoot at

Queen's Son-in-Law Taken for a Russian and Rudely

Accounts Showing the Terrible Demoralization of the Turks.

Perplexity of the Ottoman Authorities in Making the Terms of Peace

> THE CONGRESS. PRELIMINARY OBSTACLES TO BE OVER

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON, March 11-6 a. m.-Germany is bout to issue formal invitations to the other Powers to meet in the Congress in Berlin, and your Vienna correspondent fixes March 30 as the date, but it is improbable that any date can yet be definitely selected, for the eason that there are some points under disssion amongst the Powers which must be lecided before it can be stated with cerainty that the Congress will meet at all.

England has suggested that Greece be ad itted, with the evident intention of preessor of Turkey at no distant day in the session of Constantinople and the Bos-

THE TRIBUNE'S Vienna correspondent furspeech. As telegraphed you Saturday, he disavowed the intention of occupying Bosnia or Herzegovina, but asked for a credit of 60,000,000 florins solely for the purpose of mobilizing the army at short notice if it should be deemed necessary.

THE CHARACTER OF THIS CREDIT noticeably differs from that voted by the British Parliament, since the latter expires March 31, and the unexpended balance, if there is any, must then be covered into the Treasury. The Austrian credit, however, is for the purpose of creating a military reserve fund to be kept ready for use at any moment whenever the existing Ministry may require it. There are

TWO POINTS IN ENGLAND'S POSITION with regard to the Congress which, if urged, are likely to seriously endanger the present feeling of confidence. I am informed that England insists not only that the basis of discussion be established before the Congress meets, but also that the basis shall be the

cally Pure.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1878.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, March 10.—The general impression produced by the Czar's remarks at his reception to day of the Diplomatic Corps is decidedly pacific.

A special from San Stafano says it is stated that Reouf Pashs will ask for a remission of 300,000,000 of the indemnity.

THE SULTAN HAS RATIFIED the treaty. It is reported that the last clause is to the effect that Russia and Turkey will regard the treaty as solidaire, implying that they will not recognize the right of any Power to interfere with its terms, except as regards the question of the treats and the settlement of the boundaries of Montenegro.

THE CONGRESS.

A Vienna dispatch announces that the Con-

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Pera special says the question of the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Constantinople results in a compromise. The visit will be less ostentation than was first proposed.

London, March 10—A telegram dated Constantinople Sunday, says "Reouf Pasha and Gen. Ignation started for St. Petersburg today. Hobert Pasha will leave for Crete Tuesday. The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan has been abandoned for the present."

. GREECE.

A dispatch from Athens says the British representative has informed the Greek Government that Lord Derby has sent a dispatch to the Powers, proposing that Greece be admitted to the Congress. This has caused great satisfac-tion in Athens.

LAYELLETTA, Malta, March 10.—The troop-ship Euphrates, which was detained here with 1,000 soldiers, has sailed for home, and the Ser-apis, outward bound, has proceeded to her des-

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, March 10.—At a peace del tion in Hyde Park to-day Bradlaugh and Her-bert made short speeches and proposed resolu-tions in favor of peace, which passed immedi-ately. Soon afterwards the supporters of the cudgeled, and fled in a cab.

as written a letter to the Gree Association stating that he will not contest Greenwich at the next general election, in con-sequence of a growing sense of his inability to discharge all the duties which that constituency may reasonably expect from its representative. LONDON, March 10.—According to the largest

LONDON, March 10.—According to the largest estimates, the number of persons who attended the peace-demonstration in Hyde Park rester-day was about 2,000. They were hustled about the park and finally ejected by a large and disorderly mob. Sticks were freely used, and sev-

The mob then separated, going to cheer for Lord Beaconsfield and Musurus Pasha. A large crowd cheered and groaned before Gladstone's house. Mr. Gladstone and wife, when going to church, were obliged to take refuge in a friend's house, whence they were escorted by the police. The Duke of Teck was
MISTAKEN FOR COUNT SCHOUVALOFF,

the Russian Ambassador, and insulted and hustled by the mob. A special from Constantinople states that 700 Circassians perished on the steamer Sphinx, which burned near Cape Elea.

WITH GEN. SKOBELEFF.

IN SIGHT OF CONTANTINOPLE. Correspondence London Times.
TCHATALDIA, Feb. 18.—Tchataldja is now the TCHATALDIA, Feb. 13.—Tchataldja is now the headquarters of the vanguard of the Russian army, which, be it remarked, is aiready a formidable force, consisting of four divisions of infantry, a regisfient of tirailleurs, a division of cavalry, and an artillery force, of the strength of which I am not certain. But this is an imposing army,—nearly 40,000 bayonets and 8,000 sabres, besides artillery; and this force is now posted on the frontier line of the neutral score. posted on the frontier line of the neutral zone, close before the evacuated defenses of Constantinople. Yesterday a brigade of the Sixteenth Division, Skobeleff's own, was advanced to the

England insists not only that the basis of discussion be established before the Congress meets, but also that the basis shall be the treaties of 1856 and 1871, and that Russia shall submit every point of the Russo-Turkish treaty to the discussion and decision of the Congres. Without such agreement in advance, England will refuse to bind hereelf to accept the conclusions of the Congress. Now, while Russia would perhaps risk little in agreeing to these demands, it is searcely likely that she will allow England to arrogate to herself so much authority in fixing the basis of discussion. I am assured from another source—although it seems scarcely possible—that

ENGLARD WILL DEMAD
the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the vicinity of Constantinople, at the same time recalling her fleet from the Sea of Marmors, before she will agree to strend the Congress at all. Such a dangerous proposition could hardly be contemplated unless England were intending to fight Russia anythow, and I give it only as a rumor from a usually well-informed source.

THE SITUATION.
IN THE AUSTRIAY PARLIAMENT.
VIERNA, March 10.—A demand was presented to the Delegations Saturday for a grant of 8,720,700 florins on account of extraordinary and urgent army and nary requirements.

THE SITUATION.
IN THE AUSTRIAY PARLIAMENT.
VIERNA, March 10.—A demand was presented to the Delegations Saturday for a grant of 8,720,700 florins on account of extraordinary and urgent army and nary requirements.

The Sub-Committee of the Hungarian Delegation of Bonia and Herzegovina, be dealered guarantees that, if the action should prove necessary, the Government would immediately seek the cooperation of the constitution of Bonias and Herzegovina, be dealered guarantees that, if the action and the devance of their late sub-condition of Bonias and Herzegovina, be dealered flores and the devance of the flores and the devan

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, Feb. 13.—Uneasiness and wennestantly reached a climar in this city on Weanesday last, when there was something near to a panic, if so undignified a word may be applied to any emotion of the Turks. The police had been drafted into the ranks of the Pera, Kadikeny, and other foreign centres. Rumors constantly floated through the streets that the Russians were still advancing. They had appeared in the forest of Belgrade, at the Valley of the Sweet Waters, and other subursquares, surlily resentful of the slightest jost-ling of the crowd. The Turkish residents were

truth soon came out that the evacuation of the defenses of Constantiopple was the last and hardest of the terms of the armistice. The Government had concealed the matter from the people, fearing a tumuit, although the silence of the Government was the very thing needed to provoke one. It was only after the Russians actually arrived in force in front of the line that the evacuation was seriously undertaken, and then only thirty-six hours remained of the eight days allowed for the purpose. Several heavy Krupp guns were therefore left in the forts,—sacrificed to the plan of hiding bad news from the people.

That day (Thursday) Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians, Gipsies, and demoralized soldiers continued to pour into the city, and little rows cocurred here and there. For instance, a Circassian rode through a group of Armenian hamals (porters) on the Bayazid square and jostled one of them, who resented it. The Circassian then drew his sword and struck the Armenian on the arm. The plucky hamals, although unarmed, rushed on the Circassian, took his naked sword from his horse. The Circassian, however, broke sway from them, and, drawing his dazger, made a lunge out at the nearest hamal, but an American gentleman, who chanced to be passing on horseback, was able to interpose his whip and divert the dagger. Upon this, some Softas and other Turks rushed into the melce, and, cursing both Circassian and hamals, forced them to depart in opposite directions. The bolice being always unavailable in any such emergency, I several times saw citizens—commonly bearded and turbaned Turks—stop a nascent effervescence in the streets by sending off the quarrelers in opposite lines, with the remark that they ought to know better than to get angry on the street at a critical time, when any private row may grow to be a national affair of European interest in

shedout of the terms of the armistics. The Government had concealed the matter from the Government was the very thing needed to provoke one. It was not not not to the form of the Government was the very thing needed to provoke one. It was not not not not to the the third of the control of of the control

with the capture there of 50,000 or 60,000 of our beroic soldiers, my heart is almost broken, and emotion arrests the words that arise upon my lips. Evidently our condition is worse to-day than it was three months ago. Is it my duty, therefore, to maintain the same attitude as then? I think not. We find ourselves now confronting a situation totally different; and, although my services have been rejected, those who formerly intrigued against me, and acted contrary to my views, do me justice now.

Since the commencement of the war, the policy of the Imperial Government has been to disregard the opinion of Europe, from which it now necessarily results that all depends on Constantinople. Therefore, those who assumed this policy, and on whom, at the present moment, the life or death of the Empire depends, are responsible for the requisite means to protect our moral and material interests. It is hoped such means have been taken.

sible for the requisite means to protect our moral and material interests. It is hoped such means have been taken.

It information can be credited, lately forwarded to me from Constantinople, the population is exited by recent military disasters to such a degree of despair that it is ready for the conclusion of peace on any terms. Sorrow to those who rule us if they, too, partake of this discouragement, for nothing more pitiable nor more fatal could possibly befall us. Certainly all war must lead to peace sooner or later; but the present contest is remarkable in its precedents, inasmuch as the avowed determination of our enemies is to annihilate the Ottoman Empire and to exterminate our race. Since the commencement of hostilities, many favorable opportunities have offered themselves to honorably terminate the war,—at least with sacrifices relatively of little consideration. We have not known how to profit by these occasions; and now that our enemies find themselves superior to us, we boldly avoid our friends,—those who have given ample and palpable proofs of their devotion,—to negotiate directly with our hereditary enemy! Such a peace would plunge us in an unfathomable abyss, and we would deliver ourselves to our adversaries in slavish submission, Sound hand and foot.

Certainly it is true that Providence guides our

and our children.
But, instead of drawing from this fact the conclusion that we could henceforth favorably disembarrass ourselves of Europe, would it not be better for our Government to seek for the motive which has caused Europe to assume this collected of indifference!

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BISMARCK'S POLICY.

The following is the co

vote of the Federal Council, but also the full conviction and full enthusiasm of the German people Such a war only could I savise the Emperor to an dertake.

MADRID, March 10.—In the Cortes yesterday the Minister of War presented a bill fixing the military contingent for 1878 at 100,000 men.

THE BUDGET.

The Minister of Finance introduced the Budget, showing a deficit of 8,000,000 pesetas, which, however, is expected to be balanced by the sale of State property. The Budget proposes a special duty on petroleum and other mineral oils imported from countries not having commercial treaties with Spain.

commercial treaties with Spain.

AMNASTI.

The Minister of Colonies announced that the Spaniards who remained abroad did so voluntarily, as the amnesty was general.

MORH ABOUT THE BUDGET.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Budget abolishes surcharges and extraordinary duties established in 1877 in favor of all nations having commercial treaties with Spain except England and the United States. Coal oil and foreign sugar, however, will continue to pay such surcharges, and Cuban sugar will pay nine shillings.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, March 10.—In the Reichstag Saturday the remaining clauses of the Chancellor's substitute bill passed a second reading. The amendments proposed were rejected. The third reading is fixed for Monday.

ARTISTS.

A Berlin dispatch says the Government is preparing a bill to authorize the raising of 75,000 marks to assist German artists in sending their works to the Paris Exhibition.

ITALY.

ROMB, March 10.—Signor Cairolt, of the Left, has undertaken the formation of a Ministry. The Courier d'Raile states that the King has informed Signor Depretis that he would only assent to the formation of a new Cabinet from the Left on condition that the foreign policy remain unchanged, and the law of the Papal guarantees and the fundamental laws of the

Toyal Mail Steamers between New For passage apply to Company's R. ALFRED LAGERUHEN, General Western Agen-lain and Ireland.

Recently the American Foreign Anti-Slavery Bociety presented to Secretary Evarts a request that he would inquire into the subject of this old-standing law which would exclude negro citizens of the United States from Brazilian soil. Mr. Evarts is reported as having refused point blank to interfere, first, on the ground that neither the contractors nor the colored laborers had applied to him: and, second, because Brazil had never by treaty with the United States agreed to abstain from such discrimination against persons of color from this country. "This leaves Brazil," added Mr. Evarts, "as free in regard to the matter as her own laws or supposed interests seem to dictate."

THE STORM.

CHEYENNE. CREYENNE, Wis., March 10. — The Union acific is still blocked by snow. The Western livision is open beyond Laramie, but nothing as passed that point eastward. The Eastern has passed that point eastward. The Eastern Division is open east of Sidney. Nothing has passed Antelope westward, where the No. 3 passenger train due here Friday still remains awaiting relief. Several hundred men with shovels, together with a number of plows, have been engaged to-day between Sidney and Laramie in endeavoring to lift the blockade. The heaviest plow on the road left Laramie this morning, but stuck at Tie Siding. The saow in the cuts is packed very hard, and the plows which left here eastward at 7 a. m., have not made much progress, returning here at 7 p. m. The Colorado Central train is at Taylor's Station, eighteen miles south, with the plow in the ditch, while the Deuver Pacific is ten miles south in a similar predicament. Relief has started from the south for both these trains. There is no news from the north yet. Reports from Colorado say the Kansas Pacific is badly blocked, with a wrecking train in the ditch at Box Elder.

SYDNEY.
SYDNEY, Neb., March 10.—A severe snow-storm set in Thursday night, extending over 400 miles, from Bitter Creek, Wy., to Ogsialla, Neb., and has raged until this morning with great fury, filling the cuts on the railroads with ee that men could not possibly work. trains were laid up at convenient points for ety and comfort. The storm has now some-at subsided, and the track will soon be ared and all trains go through. It is said to be the worst single storm ever witnessed on the plains, but, on account of its short duration, will do but little damage.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—The snow-storm or the Union Pacific from Julesburg to Bitter Creek is abating, so men can work to clear the track. It is expected that, if the storm does not rise again, the track will be clear by to-morrow evening or Tuesday morning so that trains can move. The drifts between Chevenne and Archer are very heavy. Trains are leaving Omaha regularly for the West. Very few, i auy, cattle have perished in Western Nebrask; in consequence of the storm, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOUISVILLE.

Resclutions Asking for Silver and a Reper of the Resumption and Bankrupt Laws Adopted by a Meeting of Business-Mea. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—The mass meeting of the business-men of Louisville, alluded to in yesterday's report, adopted the following

solved, That we earnestly petition Congress to dily repeal Sec. 3 of the Specie-Resumption se of the act of the 9th day of January, 1875, to equalize the mint privileges of gold and sil-bullion, thereby giving relief to the country, having the effect of restoring public con-

red. That we respectfully petition Congress rompt and full effect to the act remonetize, by Authorizing and requiring the Secre-

an auministration as with product of such a law.

Resolved, That our representatives in Congress from Kenticky are earnestly arged to advocate the repeal of the said law, the act to take effect on its

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, March 10.—Arrived, the steamer Oder, from Bremen.

LONDON, March 10.—The steamships Circassian, from Baltimore, and Lessing, from New York, have arrived out.

WASHINGTON.

A Long-Suffering People to Be Afflicted with More of McGarrahan.

Proofs of McGarrahan's Corrup tion, Which His Enemies Claim to Control.

An Interview with the Mercuria Claimant of the New Idria Mines.

House Bailroad Committee to Report Pavorably on Northern Pacific.

Patient Operations of the Hirelings of the Gold Power.

The Present Investigations into the Conduct of Mr. George F. Seward.

M'GARRAHAN.

PROMINENCE OF HIS CLAIM.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The McGar rahan claim, which has been the subject of Washington scandal for twenty years, has come prominently to the form pen-hearted, energetic Irishman named Billy leGarrahan; has all this time contended that he is the legitimate owner, under a Spanish grant, of a tract of land in California upon which the profitable quicksilver mine of the New Idria Company is located. He has been persistently at work endeavoring to secure his title to this land, and he has been earnestly opposed by the agents of the New Idria Company, and by the Bank of California. Those who have watched this fight have not wondered at

have watched this fight have not wondered at THE EXPENDITURES.

which have evidently been made by the New Idria Company, which undoubtedly has had in its employ Congressmen, newspapers, and lobbyists of high and low degree. It has, however, been difficult to understand how Billy McGarrahan could enlist and keep in service a similar force. There have been stories, dating back as far as 1838, of the liberal distribution of the stock of a company organized to support this claim. Names have been mentioned in the public press, and in committees of Congres, at different times

DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, but there has never been exact legal proof to sustain these charges. That proof, the New idria Company claims, has now been presented in letters written by McGarrahan himself during the last twenty years to Fred Frank, the Secretary of the Company organized to support this claim. The New Idria comes into possession of them through Frank's administrator. These letters seem to prove the charges which have been made as to these persons. There is little new in the sensation which Jere Black and the New Idria Company have taken pains to distribute. The rest of the story, and the fact that the persons themselves were connected with this seandal, is part of it twenty years old. that the persons themselves were connected with this scandal, is part of it twenty years old The other part has become a portion of the his tory of the country nearly every year since that

it appears, prima facie, that McGarrahan distributed stock to Congressnen, Cabinet officers, newspaper men, and lobbyists, and that he organized a system of corruption, the outline of many of the steals of which have been published in The Tribuye. McGarrahan says that the New Idria Company has been much more liberal in its cash excenditures than he has with the stock, and that he proposes to prove. He says that Jere Black will not come out from this investigation unharmed. What with the railroad and Pacific Mail expenditures, and the revelational likely to be made in the McGarrahan business on both sides, it will soon be pretty FROM THESE LETTERS

tions likely to be minde in the McGarrahan business on both sides, it will soon be pretty well known who have feathered their nests here since the beginning of the war.

AN INFERVIEW.

Billy McGarrahan was interviewed by the representative of The Tribune to-night. He talks very freely, and is not disconcerted by assaults made upon him by the New Idria Company. He says, as to the 700 letters presented to the Committee, that those which were read were his letters, but that the letters published in the confidential book of the New Idria purporting to be his are garbled and perversions.

were his letters, but that the letters published in the confidential book of the New Idria purporting to be his are garbled and perversions. As to the public men who were engaged for him he says: "The first charge is that I bribed Senator McDougal, Gen. Sickles, Frank Blair, and John Hickman. The truth is, these gentlemen were employed by me in an open legal capacity from 1858 to 1862

TO ARGUE MY CASE
in the courts and before the Executive Departments here. Their employment was entirely legitimate, and at that time I never dreamed that the cases were coming to Congress. As to James F. Wilson, of Iowa, he has good reason to feel justly incensed. Judge Black, just before adjourning, asked if Wilson had ever been in my employ. It told him I never gave him a dollar, directly or indirectly, at any time." As to

THE PRIVATE LIST,

McGarrahan says: "It is a forgery, and I will prove it. No member mentioned in that list ever received a dollar of stock, directly or indirectly. Some of the public men I do not know. Some have voted for me, and some against me, The only men who have any interest whatever in the Company are contained in the list furnished me by Franks, my confidential agent, which is this." Here McGarrahan submitted the following list, which has never before been published. He claims that it is the only authentic list, and that the list presented yesterday by the new Idria Mining Company, Oct. 8, 1868—William McGarrahan, 7, 400: A. Schnivorind, 500: A. J. Higgins, 150: L. G. Girard, 50: T. M. Latimer, 50: M. L. Stevenson, 25: E. Rossman, 10: L. Sherwood, 100: Mrs. M. McDougall, 1,000: Fred Franks, 150: C. F. McDemeolt, 300: M. Campbell, 5; James Campbell, 5; C. R. Green, 4; M. D. Ross, 3; Thomas G. Lee, 3; Russell Smith, 5; Thomas J. Lee, Cale Cushing, and B. O'Connor, Trustees, 5,000: Fred Franks, 150: Charles Guihand, 1,500: Gabriel William, McGarrahan, 1,500: Charles Guihand, 1,500: Gabriel William, McGarrahan, 1,500: Charles Guihand, 1,500: Gabriel William McGarrahan Servicions.

Guilhand, 1,500; Charles Guilhand, 1,500. Total, 100,000.

M'GARRAHAN EXPLAINED how their list could be a forgery. He said: "They have possession of all the stock-books, papers, and seals, and of the entire machinery. They can do anything. The substance of the whole story yesterday against me was an unqualified fle. The height of offending in the letters is that I guideavored to secure officers in the courts in California, Judges and District-Attorneys who were not in the interests of the New Iris Company. But everybody was bought up against me, and I was entitled to a survey, but the Interior Department refused it. The Attorney-General was against me, and violated a precedent which that Department had established in the Almaden. I never gave any stock to snybody in public life in my life, and never paid anything to anybody, except for counsel directly and openly connected with the case."

M'GARBAHAN'S SIDE OF THE CASE is yet to be made public; and, if the story he tells is true, his testimony will be even more sensational than the results produced against him yesterday. He will direct special attention to the action of Jere Black, when the latter was Attorney-General of the United States. The case is one concerning the history of a quarter of a century, and is very complicated.

Washington Post.

The following is a copy of a circular signed by a well-known benking-house of New York, which was laid upon the desks of members of Congress yesterday:

New York, March 4, 1878.—To the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in Congress casembled—Generalance: Presuming that you and your constituents believe in hard money, both gold and silver, we respectfully make this suggestion.

That you prepare or favor the preparation of a bill to cancel greenbacks by retiring the demominations of 31, 32, 35, and \$10 bills, and issue in their places \$400 Treasury bills to the same aggregate amount.

To come and put in circulation an amount of gold equal to the 35 and \$10 notes thus retired in denominations, in gold, of \$5 and \$2,50, and of silver of \$1,50 cents, and \$5 cents, equal to the \$1 and \$2 bills.

To unit see at once that by this plan the National Banks would be compelled to keep on hand a large smount of gold and silver coin, wherewith to redeem their small bills, the making silver, greenbacks, and gold of equal value.

In other words, we should them adopt the English system of circulating stotes, as well as gold and silver—the Eant than £5 or \$25.

land, and Ireland issue bills of not less than \$1

land, and Ireland issue bills of not less than \$1 of \$5.

No more National Bank notes of less than \$5 should be issued, and the bill herein suggested should provide for the gradual retirement and cancellation of all National Bank notes under \$5. Bills of \$5 and over to the same aggregate amount to be issued as those of the \$1 and \$2 retired. Also that the United States Treasury should issue no more bills of less than \$20 in amount.

This would put in circulation the gold now held by individuals and banks as merchandise, and locked up in the United States Treasury and its depositories, and would be specie inflation, puting afloat anymount of coin which we estimate at from two to three handred million of dollars. The combined gold and silver product of this country for the last year was about \$100,000,000.

New York would then rapidly and legitimately assume the position of the world's financial centre. The United States is already recognized as the greatest producing country in material wealth—our mines yielding the money, while the steel ratis of our roads bring the grain fields of the West in close communication with the seaboard.

By the adoption of such financial measures has we have surgested, we believe our Treasury notes would be not only a legal-tender in the United States, but a recognized medium of exchange throughout the world. Very respectfully gours,

NOTES AND NEWS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—At the next call of the Railroad Committee, which is excall of the Railroad Committee, which is expected to be on Tuesday next, Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, will report the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and ask to have a day set for its consideration. The bill as amended protects the rights of the settlers, and allows them to get titles to railroad lands at \$2.50 per acre. The bill was submitted to the Secretary of War, who drew up a very stringent section protectifig

get titles to railroad lands at \$2.50 per acre. The bill was submitted to the Secretary of War, who drew up a very stringent section protecting the rights of the Government in the transportation of troops and supplies, which, after some dunning on the part of the Company, was inserted by the Committee in the bill to be reported. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, will make an adverse report.

A FORT NEEDED.

In response to an inquiry from the Senate Military Committee, addressed to the Secretary of War, in regard to the necessity for a post on Milk River, Montans, near the British boundary line, Secretary McCrary has transmitted a letter of the General of the Army urging the necessity for the immediate erection of such a post as a check to the hostile Sloux and other hostile Indians congregated in that vicinity. Gen. Terry and Sheridan have strongly urged the erection of this post.

The House has its first night session for general debate to-morrow, this giving a good indication of a purpose of hereafter using the day sessions for work. It is the intention to begin on the Diplomatic bill to-morrow without admitting the usual Monday resolutions. Hewitt expects to make his speech upon his proposition to reduce the number of missions and to strengthen the Consular service.

THE GOLDITES.

Advices from London, on the side of the goldites, with reference to the Allison Silver bill, are to the effect that it is not probable that either France, Italy, Belevuin, Switzerland, or even any of the smaller States interested in the Latin Union will, at the proposed International Congress, approve the double standard; and, as to England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, or the other countries which now have a single standard only, or as to India, which has a single standard of silver only, there is little probability of the adoption of the double standard. The Information, however, comes entirely from gold sources, and entire reliance cannot be placed upon it.

only, there is little prousunity of the double standard. The information, however, comes entirely from gold sources, and entire reliance cannot be placed upon it.

SEWARD.

A former officer of the Government, who was in China during much of Mr. Seward's time of service there, says that much of the testimony now being taken by the House Committee against Mr. Seward is utterly unworthy of belief. This officer affirms that all charges are false which represent Mr. Seward as forgetting himself as a gentleman, and as ever associating with the low classes which some of the witnesses describe as his familiars. The officer further says that such testimony would be entirely just if given in regard to some of his accusers. A number of naval officers of standing who also have served in Chinese waters, and know well of Mr. Seward's administration, are to be called by his friends to disprove charges against his personal character.

personal character.

THE FOST-OFFICES.

The House Post-Office Committee is about to enter upon its investigation of the Post-Office Department under the last Administration, especially the mail contracts in the Territories. A member of the Committee says the investigation of the last House hardly touched the subject. He anticipates the discovery of great corruption. It is already intimated that some crookedness has been discovered which may involve prominent persons. The Republican members of the Post-Office Committee, however, who were on the investigation last wear. eyer, who were on the investigation last year, say everything was probed to the bottom.

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE is ready with the Navy and Pension bills, and will ask the House to immediately consider them to the exclusion of all other business, as soon as the Consular bill is finished.

soon as the Consular bill is finished.

ELA.

Fifth Auditor Ela, of the Treasury, is making campaign speeches in New Hampshire. The attention of the President has been called to it, and it is expected that the President will remind Ela that his speeches are in violation of the Civil-Service rules. Under similar circumstances, however, Simmons, late Collector of Boston, was practically directed by the Attorney-General, after consultation with the President, to make campaign speeches in Massachusetts.

chusetts.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a committee consisting of Assistant Secretary French, Dr. Linderman, and Treasurer Giffillan, to consider all propositions under his circular for the purchase of silver bullion, and to report the result to him.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange Talking Very Loosely About a Very Respectable Paner.

Paper.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10.—The Stock Exchange has been very much stirred up by an attack in the Ledger financial column of Friday, Exchange has been very much stirred up by an attack in the Ledger financial column of Friday, charging brokers with frequent "washing sales" of stock, and strongly advising holders to stick and not be deluded into pressing stocks, especially Pennsylvania, for sale. The Ledger has always been bullish, and insisted upon it that, when Reading was at 42, years ago, it was a chean parchase; but, when a leading banker of this city was a heavy subscriber for the new State 5 per cent loan, a vear ago, taking \$\$,000,000 below 104, it turned bearish, and depredated the State securities. This loan is now selling at 110%. On Tuesday Pennsylvania sold at 39 on the favorable annual report, but was assalled, and opened Wednesday at 23%. On sales of 5,200 shares by brokers known as agents of this Third-street banker, it dropped to 27%. This article on Friday was believed to be inspired by this banker, and not the work of the regular financial writer. The charge was so gross and so violent that the President of the Stock Exchange called upon Joseph Sayler, financial editor of the Ledger, and on Saturday a sub-committee of the Standing Committee of the Stock Exchange called upon Joseph Sayler, financial editor of the Ledger, and on Saturday a sub-committee of the Standing Committee of the Stock Exchange was appointed to confer with the banker in question and Mr. Sayler. The result will probably be reported to-morrow. There is a deep feeling about the matter, and considerable excitement on the street.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, March 10.—The list of the American exhibitors at Paris shows a total of 577 firms and individuals, exhibiting in the departfirms and individuals, exhibiting in the departments of science and industry generally. The range of articles is broad. Gen. McCormick has striven to keep out as far as practicable articles of minor value, or which would not reflect creditably upon American progress. The Western States furnish about fifty exhibitors, 243 are from New York, 108 from Pennsylvania, eighty-eight from Connecticut, forty-four from Massachusetts, sixteen from Ohio, and fifteen from Illinois. No goods will be received after the 30th.

A CLOSE CONTEST.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The pedestrian contest between Henry Schmehl and Ellen Wickers, at Greenewald Hall, Schmehl to walk whickers, in 120 hours, Elien Wickers undertak-ing to walk 250 miles before Schmehl completed 400, was won by Schmehl, by five minutes and twenty seconds. Schmehl's time was 400 miles in 119 hours, 41 minutes, and 5 seconds; Elien Wickers' time was 250 miles in 119 hours, 46 minutes, and 25 seconds. The attendance was good.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispute to The Tribune.

Fr. Warne, ind., March 10.—Peter Knisely, of Larwell, Ind., committed suicide to-day by taking a dose of arsenic in a glass of whisky. Domestic troubles are assigned as the cause of the act.

Atlanta, Ca., Stricken by an Unparalleled Wind-Storm.

The Episcopal Church Filled with Worshipers at the Time.

Their Pastor Directs Them to Throw Themselves Under the Seats.

The Building Immediately Thereafter Falls upon Their Heads. Marrelous Escape of the Congregation

with Only Eighteen Hurt. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, March 10 .- A special from Atants, Ga., says: "The city of Atlanta experienced to-day the severest wind-storm or rainless tornado ever known here. The storm burst suddenly about 11 o'cleck a. m., and when all the churches were filled with worshipers, and lasted, without rain, with a steady and trenendous force for two hours. THE EPISCOPAL CHUROH,

like the others, was filled. During the early part of the service the wind suddenly rose, and shook the whole building to its foundation. The officiating minister realized at once that a tornado had struck the building, and, knowing that it was merely a question of minutes to se cure the safety of the people, cried out to them THROW THEMSELVES UNDER THE SEATS.

This advice the congregation at once followed, and not a moment too soon. With a few fearful creaks and jara the whole building crumbled into a shapeless ruin, burying the congregation inder the debris. Luckily the shelter afforded by the seats protected the great mass of the congregation, but

IGHTEEN WERB MORE OR LESS SERIOUSLY by the falling timbers. None of these, how ever, have died of their injuries. The church is an utter wreck, and the escape of the congre gation must be regarded as miraculous, considering the awful force and suddenness of the torm. Many persons not otherwise injured suffer from the effects of

INHALING THE DUST caused by the crushing of the walls and roof. Several other churches in Atlanta have been seriously injured, the walls shaken, and roofs partly stripped. The City - Hall been entirely unroofed and the car sheds of the railway depot unsettled Great damage (an estimate of which cannot yet be determined) was done to private reside throughout the city.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A sensation was remarks the decline in provisions had swamped some large houses. Notes of Collins & Beagery, on North Front street, near New, went to protest Saturday. They refuse to furnish any information, because they are yet unnish any information, because they are yet un-certain about their situation. They were rated at \$200,000, and the agencies had not made an inquiry about their standing. They had been fifteen years in business. The stoppage is due to the signing of the treaty of peace, which puts all hope of war at an end, and leaves the trade with large quantities of provisions bought on a rising market. At least four other houses are involved, and are expected to suspend to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—J. K. Sharpe, prominent leather merchant and heavy real-estate owner, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His assets are \$338,000, chiefly rea estate; liabilities, \$183,000, all but \$50,000 being secured by mortgage. The principal creditor are banks and insurance companies, secured.

A Costly and Powerful Piece of Mining Ma-chinery for the Pacific-Coast Slope. San Francisco Morning Call.

A piece of machinery that has given employment for several months to about 500 skilled artisans, has been completed at the Union Iron Works, at a cost of \$300,000. This great ex-penditure of labor and money has embodiment penditure of labor and money has embodiment in the largest engine ever constructed on this coast. Technically described, the engine is a horizontal, low pressure compound condensing, of 1,500 horse power. With boliers, pumps, and gear it aggregates a weight of 1,200 tons. One of the cylinders is so heavy that a special car will have to be constructed to transport it to its destination,—the Yellow Jacket Mine,—where a spatis is being sunk to a death of 2,300 feet. of the cylinders is so heavy that a special car will have to be constructed to transport it to its destination,—the Yellow Jacket Mine,—where a shaft is being sunk to a depth of 2,300 feet to strike the Comstock. The engine is to be used at this shaft for pumping. It is now being put together at the foundry, preparatory to shipment. This engine rests on a horizontal base sixty-four feet in length, each side of which is cast in three pieces for convenience of shipment. The breadth of the engine is eighteen feet. The power is communicated from the two cylinders to a forged crosshead, to which is attached the shaft connecting with the V bob working the pumps. The crosshead is the largest piece of wrought from ever forged in San Francisco. It weighs 22,000 pounds; is twenty-one feet in length, nine inches in thickness one way and three feet the other. The shaft and crank weigh twenty-six tons. On each side of the engine, about half way down between the crosshead and the connection of the shaft with the V bob, is a fly-wheel thirty feet in diameter, and weighing thirty tons. These fly-wheels are connected by a shaft eighteen inches in diameter, running through the main shaft. The cylinders consist of an initial cylinder thirty-two inches in diameter, weighing thirty tons. The pistons of these cylinders nave a twelve-foot stroke. These cylinders carry steam pressure of 130 pounds, expanded eight-fold. The cylinders and cylinder heads are steam-jacketed, being covered with a thick coating of asbestos, a non-conductor of heat. The engine is supplied with an air-pump of the most improved constructed, which were necessary to make parts of the engine. The proprietors of the works, several costly machines were constructed, which were necessary to make parts of the engine. The proprietors of the works, Messra Scott & Co., have taken more than ordinary pride in the execution of the contract, refraining in every part which will be subjected to wear has been case hardened. During the propress of the menine resulting in the fra

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

Message of Gov. Holliday—The State Bound Morally and Legally to Pay Its Entire Debt. RICHMOND, Va., March 7.—Gov. Holliday to

day sent a communication to the General Assembly, in response to the Senate resolution asking him to communicate in accordance with Constitutional requirements, the condition of the Commonwealth and recommend such measures as an may deem expedient. the Commonwealth and recommend such measures as an may deem excedient.

As to the condition of the Commonwealth, he save his predecessor had covered the entire ground with a great munteness of detail in his message at the beginning of the season. As to recommending measures for consideration, he hinks it would have been regarded as a reflection upon the Legislature for him to have suggested anything, after the various committees had gone to work upon every subject that the outgoing Governor had deemed proper to bring to their attention.

had gone to work in the matter, Gov. Holli-outgoing Governor had deemed proper to bring to their attention.

With these views of the matter, Gov. Holli-day can only infer that the object of the res-olution has special reference to the settle-ment of the public debt. About this subject, he says, he has never had any doubts. In all his utterances, previous to election, and in his inautural address, he spoke in lan-guage not to be misunderstood as to the moral obligations to preserve untarnished Vir-ginal's integrity and plighted faith, and he has since seen no occasion to change his mind. has since seen no occasion to change his mind He can find no excuse for denial of the debt The obligation of the contract for this debt is massailed and unassailable; the War and it fruits have nothing to do with and cannot affect that obligations.

unassalied and unassaliable; the War and its fruits have nothing to do with and cannot affect that obligation.

The Governor opposes the idea of a Constitutional Convention, as in no way tending to settle the vexed question, and suggests that it would be better to give to the creditors the hundreds of thousands of dollars the Convention would cost. He says: "We are shut up, then, to the conclusion that we are bound, morally and legally, to pay this debt. It is hardly necessary to spend time in framing bills to vindicate State sovereignty, or to establish some legal technicality. The debt is on us; it is a plain, practical affair. It is our duty to pay or adjust it, like plain, practical men, in a Dusiness way. It seems to me, with the utmost deference to others, it is the only course we can pursuate to discharge our duty and preserve the credit of the Commonwealth. We certainly cannot do either by trying to adopt measures which, while they profess to take care of the life of the State, have the appearance of throwing impediments in the way of the creditors. Recognize the claims of the creditors, without distinction of class, putting them upon the same footing as they were when the debts were contracted for a consideration which belongs equally to all, and the benefits of which the Commonwealth is now enjoying, and without which it would be little better than a wilderness. Then find means to pay the interest, and, in due time, the principal, in the only way it can be done, by the imposition and collection of taxes." The Governor advises economy, retrenchement, and self-sacrifice, and, if there is still a deficiency to meet the obligations, then he favors increased taxation, a special stamp-tax for many things, self-sacrifice, and, if there is still a deficiency to meet the obligations, then he favors increased taxation, a special stamp-tax for many things, and the taxing even of church property. Inability, he says, is an excuse that does not affect he obligation of a contract; it affects only its performance. It is not settled by a defiant air, because that is entitled to no standing in the court either of morals or law, but by a fair, and honest, and amicable adjustment. He does not think it necessary to abolish free schools. He has not found it necessary, nor does he now assail them. If the people want them, they must pay for them out of their own means. After all measures have been exhausted, still there is a deficiency; then comes the time of settlemen the with the creditors. Make a fair exhibit of all assets and liabilities to those who have a right to know them, and terms will soon be reached.

CURRENT OPINION.

An antograph letter from Gen. Grant to a distinguished Republican of Knorville says that nothing could induce him ever to become a candidate for President again.—Alkens (Tenn.) Farm. The New York journals are pointing 8 The New York journals are pointing 8 Mr. Kelley, of Peansylvania, as a great silver man. He is not. He is a great paper-money man. He aided in the agitation of silver, thinking the Rag Baby could be earried through Congress on silver wheels, but that turned out to be a mistake. The old dollar rolled through but the Rag Baby is out of doors, and Ewing, Kelley, and Eutler are sad and lonely.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

It is very painful to read that there is great dissatisfaction in London and Berlin over the passage of the Silver bill, and that English capi-

and infolity—Checkedar Commercial (Int.)

(Int.) In serior planiful to read that there is read disentification in Leadon and Retrits over the passage of the Silver bill, and that Registic capital and the serior of the control of this was easyst to have the sensitivity of the control of this and German Friend and the control of this most control to the serior country in the world. Great British shout accepted. The American people do not device stry by get the control of thism. Bedden, the historical fundinames was chosen to design the new collect of the Geddine—Archinogetic Journal of the Commercial of the Commercial

THE OLD WORLD.

Therein.

Turin-The Winding-Sheet of the Savior-A Visit to the Waldense Region.

Supper "-Antique Churches-Schools.

Going to Italy for the fourth time, but going by a new way. Not by the Mediterranean steam-er, as twice before; and not from Switzerland er, as twice before; and not from Switzerland direct, as once remembered; but from Paris to Turin, by Macon, and through the tunnel under Mont Cenis. A weary journey of twenty two hours, broken by brief stoppings and difficult attempts at supper and breakfast. I awoke from uneasy alumber when the energetic tread of the engine told my accustomed ear that we were ascending a steep acclivity. It was already daylight, and the panorama of the mountains was bold and grand. We passed a much-dreaded custom-house on the Italian frontier, and at once found ourselves in the fair country "where the st resounds." Nothing worth chronicling between this and Turin,—the latter being my first new sight in a country which I have known from my youth.

a comfortable hotel, wonderful wine at a won-derfully low price. A thrifty, business-like town, long a Capital and Royal residence, and now maintaining itself manfully by industry and trade, since Rome has stolen its poor glory of a crowned head with the ususual tinsel ac companiments. We visit here a renowned pict serve its reputation, although by no means wanting in works of interest. The Royal palace, plain without, is sumptuous within, rich with much carving and gilding, and containing many portraits of the House of Savoy in its Ducal and in its Royal days. We were shown the suite of rooms recently occupied by the popular Princess Margherite (now Queen), and were invited to seat ourselves in the pretty lift which carries her to and from her favorite garden. The palace communicates by a narrow passage with a beautiful chapel, in which is kept a piece of linen cloth supposed to have formed

THE WINDING-SHEET OF THE SAVIOR. One may ask, "Supposed by whom; and why?" So gross a superstition astonishes as, in these days. And the object, whatever it may be, is certainly held to be of great sanctity, since it is enshrined in a splendid chest, and raised upon a sort of catafalque, at whose four raised upon a sort of catafalque, at whose four corners golden lamps are always burning. The chapel is lined with dark-brown marble, against which stand out the white marble statues of four Princes of the family of Savov, to wit: Emmanuel Philibut, surnamed "Head of Iron:" Thomas, Charles Emmanuel II., and Amadeus VII. The effect of these monuments reminds one somewhat of the Medicean chapel in Florence, though Michael Angelo did not invent so rich a background for his immortal groups. This sanctuary adjoins, on one side, the Catheral of Turin, which we riewed through a wide glass portal, communicating with the choir.

a wide glass portal, communicating with the choir.

I had long felt a strong desire to visit the valleys which for ages sheltered THE WALDENSES from bloody and cruel persecution. Our time in Turin was short, and allowed as but a few hours for this excursion, which we yet deemed of sufficient interest to warrant an utinusual effort. Starting at noon, one clear day, we took the railway as far as Pignerol, a curious old Italian town, with narrow streets and arcades. An omnibus goes from this place to Torre Peitc, the nearest point of the Waldense region. In order to gain time, we engaged a small open carriage, at the cost of six francs,—the distance being some ten miles either way. The weather, though cool, was wonderfully fine, and the view of Mont Conis and the other Alps very beautiful. The day began to wane before we reached our destination, and, in order to see anything of the place, we were obliked to make use of every minute. We found a small town. to see anything of the place, we were obliced to make use of every minute. We found a small town, deeply hid among the mountains. Dismounting from our ve-hicle, we found our way first to

the primary school, where an obliging young teacher made the children sing for us in great

picture of the Marriage of the Virgin,—his can-liest work of any reputation, and as fresh and bright as if it had been completed the day be-fore. There is also a famous Guerano, repre-senting the expulsion of Hagar and her son from the house of Abraham. The patriarch looks and and reluctant; in the background is seen the vengeful figure of Sarah. In the Am-brosian Library, founded by the Cardinal Fred-erigo Borromeo, are many valuable MSS, and drawings, some palimpaests, and a few good pictures. Here is shown a lock of the here

Prof. Ricci. I mis gentleman devotes min with much earnestness to the education young girls. His charming wife accompany us in our visit to this school, and also to Industrial School, where we found young the charming to decorate propagate.

We attended a delightful concert at the

We attended a delightful concert at the rooms of the Nilan conservation of Nilan Asymphony of Beethoven's was performed in good style, and the programme included Schumann's "frauemerei" and a work of Wagner's. Lastly, I may speak of a pleasant social circle with which we made some acquaintance brough the kindness of the Countess Manie, a very accomplished lady, and a leader among people of culture. Count Maffel, the husband of this lady, is a well-known poet and literary man, and has added to his reputation by his translations of various plays of Shakspeare. Misn is certainly an important centre of culture and of influence. We left it with regret.

AN ASTRONOMICAL PUZZLE

A Moon which Rises in the West-A New Theory to Account for the Estraordinary Speed of the Inner Moon of Mars. Correspondence New York Pribans. WASHINGTON, March 5.—Prof. Asaph Hall,

the discoverer of the moons of Mars, has for some time been interested in a theory suggested by Prof. M. H. Doolittle, of the Coast Surrey, by Prof. M. H. Doolittle, of the Coast Surrey, explanatory of the peculiarity is the revolution of the inner satellite, which makes its journey about the placet in a shorter space of time than that occupied by the planet in revolving upon its affs. As is well undestood, this fact presents an anomaly in astronomical science. Last Saturday night Prof. Doolittle explained the full details of his theory before the Philosophical Society of this city. His peace attracted market. Society of this city. His paper attracted : attention from the members of the Society. The observed periodic time of the inner m

of Mars around its primary is a practice over seven hours. The revolution of Mars itself in its own axis is accomplished in about twenty-four hours. This discrepancy between the planet and its satellite in favor of the guite revolution of the latter cannot, in accordance with the terms of the nebular hypothesis by accounted for without conceiving the existence of some cause which has operated to shorted the radius of the satellite's orbit. In explainof some characteristics orbit. In explaining this theory of the discrepancy referred to Prof. Doolittle mentioned the fact that be radii of planets are shortened by any resistance which they may meet. From this arises the paradox, well known to astronomers, that the velocity of planets is accelerated by resistance. It has been conjectured that the luminiferous ether possesses the power of resistance to the planetary system. This was predicated on the observed acceleration of Encke's comet in some of its revolutions. Mr. Doolittle dismissed such conclusions as to the luminiferous ether as referring to a substance so different from ordinary matter that it is scarcely proper to say what is, credible or incredible in regard to it. He called attention, however, to the existence of matter, in the inter-planetary spaces which is not prely conjectural. This matter is that of the shooting stars or aerolites. This known inter-stellar matter is assumed by his theory as being that which may possibly have operated as a sufficient cause of resistance to planetary bodies to shorten their radii and seederate their relocity.

shorten their radii and accelerate their velocity. This being granted, the unique phenomens observed in the rapid revolution of the inner moon of Mars would be explained. It has been observed that a larger number of aerolites strike the earth in front than in the rear. While other causes of planetary acceleration through resistance have already been conjectured, this only known cause has been largely overlooked.

Prof. Doolittle showed that the action of the aerolites would tend to increase the comparative rapidity of a satellite in larve different ways. First, by striking the satellite and increasing its rapidity of revolution in the manner already explained by making it revolve in a smaller orbit; secondly, by striking the primary, thus increasing its mass and its attraction of the satellite; threily, by increasing the mass of the primary and thereby consuming its original velocity through he taking up of this increased addition to its mas. However sight may be the annual average effect thus produced, any assignable dimention of radius and increase of velocity is attanable in a sufficient number of years, and it may be confidently set down as a matter of positive scientific knowledge that if these causes say is operation continue to operate as efficiently as in the past, the inner moon of Mars has simply reached a condition which all planets and satellites are destined ultimately to reach; and the time will come when our moon will rise in the west and act in the east. The inner moon of Mars, by reason of going faster than the planet, present this phenomenon now to in inhabitant of Mars.

There is reason, however, to believe, Prof. Doolittle asserts, that these causes operation to accelerate the velocity of planets will so they time to operate with undiminished efficiency. It is known that many aerolites belong permanently to the solar system and if is not unlikely that they all do. If so their quantity must be finite and exhaustible and probably enamic was impression, especially upon those familiar with a str

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The wife of E. C.

Vilas, General Freight Agent of the Eric Rails
way, died in this city last night.

To celebrate the two-hundredth analyse of the foundation of the Hamburg Opera-Hamburg of the first real opera-house in Germany-director has prepared a curious historical of programmes. On the first evening of given scenes from the "Venns and Adosis Keiser, the "Almaviva" of Handel, and "Duped Cadi" of Girek. On the second of ing "The Hunt" of Adam Hiller, and "Du and Apothecary" of Distersdorf; on the "Adrien van Ostade" of Weigl, and "Dimeniau Seruil" of Monart; on the fourth, delto "of Beethoven; on the fifth. "The ber "of Marschoner, and "Der Freichtit Weber; and on the sixth, "Lohangrie Wagner. It is thus proposed to exhibit on a week's performances the rise and growingerman opera.

STEADFA

Let man not Himself Go For, if he wi

The pathwa
If full on the
Boldly he a
If, to the chi
Himself he
And if, thron
He bravely
O there for h
A hand Go
And so be in

In every bose Down deep It serveth bu Who use it

ADULTERATED C

have done their part. three component parts or flavoring quality of ing property. To such their wares are put up a very slight proportion coloring and flavoring that their manufactured It is not to be suppose confectionery. Those vand old-established place

getting a genuine artic always go to these pla nearest shop or store, a the most for their penn dies of which hundreds the most for their peamidies, of which hundreds year, contain some of the known, among them remilion, chromate of lediter or carbonate of colivers of the carbonate of colivers white earth, is very largues it forming from 50 manufactured article.

The argument that the need in quantities so smeresuit from their use is Some of the poisons narilative, from the fact the system, and that, no quantity taken in at earnemains, the constantly slowly and silently, proceeding the constantly and silently, proceeding of the society of whith the content of the society of whith the content of the society of whith the colivers of the society of the colivers of the society of the colivers of the society of the society of the colivers of the society of the soc dies, of which hun As we have just state

As we have just stands at used by dishonest known to the trade as to pally brought from It into use fifteen or twent extensive use was during of tartar, bicarbonate of rice, and other articles of double their ordinary p then worth about \$10 or has brought it up to abo This compound is not actual dirk. In color it ground chalk, and is composition of "mined does not imply that all does not imply that all adulterated with it, for candies in reliable complete in mixed," and ar Many readers who ha fruit or nut-candy will the round pieces contain mouth the result was without sweetness or "white earth," which outside. The cheaper which children are so alba and giverine mixe keeping the earth soft here so it will not fall a are rolled in tailow, with low one pound of choco or six pound would if The worst effects of that the terrible diseas are caused by the introd system, and the large in faring from these disease medical authorities to the terrible ingredient into similar articles consumed. Giucose, or "grape another dangerous artic the adulteration of caname would imply, mad potatoes, and its effect of various portions of the kidneys, where the effect hem, but to turn them in other words, to promise the substagives for the usation—cheapness. Gun used as a substitute, is white glucose sells for the angent of the usation—cheapness. Gun used as a substitute, is white glucose sells for the angent of the usation, is yet a frand, ous one. Instead of the confectioners use the unprincipled man powerful and poison chromium is used, one is arsente. We have of the other preparatifused for this purpose, candies is produced by A few years ago the Health entered into a to the confectioners as a full the confectioners and in the propose, candies is produced by A few years ago the Health entered into a to the confectioners as a full the confectioners and in the confectioners and in the propose, candies is produced by A few years ago the Health entered into a to the confectioners ago the Health entered into a to the confectioners ago the Health entered into a to the confectioners ago the were twenty-one specific and the confectioners ago the were twenty-one specific and the confectioners ago the west wenty-one specific and the confectioners ago the west wenty-one specific and the confectioners ago the wenty-one specific and the confectioners ago the confectioners

dirty-seven colored were twenty-one speciarings, twenty-nine of drange, twenty-nine of of green, and four of yellows, seventeen con yellow, or chromate chromate of lead, ble yellow and two were yellows atome. Of the chromate of crange, nine were color orange chromate of caganic red mixed with one the coloring-mat of the twenty-nine ganic, three samples tained from, and one were unens of bine, two con ing-matter, and two with ultramarine, of alumina with sulphide of mere mens of bine, two con ing-matter, and two with ultramarine, of alumina with sulphide freens, one—a pale organic, six were con Prussian-bine or fer chrome-yellow, and of sanche green, or arsender green, o

nso, which is supposed to have the nalace of Maximian; while sets that it once possessed the i, of which it was deprived by han Frederic Barbarossa, who valuable, and of course au-the City of Cologne. In the found Rariael's well-known riage of the Virgin,—his ear-reputation, and as fresh and been completed the day be-defacioned Guerano, reprereputation and as fress a learn of been completed the day been a famous Guerano, representation of Hagar and her son of Abraham. The patriarch actant; in the background is figure of Sarah. In the Amounded by the Cardinal Freduce many valuable MSS, and alimpsests, and a few good alimpsests, and a few good alimpsests, and a few good alimpsests.

charming wife accompanied this school, and also to the whole we found young girls as to decorate porcelain, and a of drawing. Dress making under the stable of drawing. Dress making under the stable of the stable

constrayaroar or wysic, icethoven's was performed in the programme included Schuterer? and a work of Wagner's, eak of a pleasant social circle side some acquaintance through the Countess Mariet, a very y, and a leader among people in Mariet, the husband of this known poet and literary man, his reputation by his translationsys of Shakspeare. Milan is porcant centre of culture and of all it with regret. att with regret.
JOHIA WARD HOWE.

NOMICAL PUZZLE.

Rises in the West-A New count for the Extraordinary uner Moon of Mars.

March 5.—Prof. Asaph—Hall, f the moons of Mars, has for interested in a theory suggested coolitie, of the Coast Survey, as peculiarity in the revolution litte, which makes its journey in a shorter space of time than inte, which makes its journey in a shorter space of time than the planet in revolving upon il undestood, this fact presents astronomical science. Last rof. Doolittle explained the full accept before the Philosophical y. His paper attracted marked accomplished in about twenty-line discrepancy between the satellite in favor of the guicker, he latter cannot, in accordance of the nebular hypothesis be

lanetary bodies to

ili and accelerate their velocity, ed, the unique phenomena obsid revolution of the inner moon be explained. It has been observed that it has been observed that it has been observed that it has reserved that it has reserved that it has reserved that it has reserved that the action of the end to increase the comparative stellite in three different ways; as the satelite and increasing revolution in the manner red by making it revolve orbit; secondly, by striking thus increasing its mass of the satelitte, thirdly, by as of the primary and thereby ginal velocity through the takeness of the satelites, thirdly, by so of the primary and thereby ginal velocity through the takenessed addition to its mass, any be the annual average effect, any assignable diminution rease of velocity is attainable more of years, and it may be own as a matter of positive ine that if these causes now in the to operate as efficiently as in a moon of Mars has simply on which all planets and satellutimately to reach; and the her our moon will rise in the cast. The inner moon of going faster than the planet, nomenon now to an inhabitant on, however, to believe, Prof.

on, however, to believe, Prof. that these causes operating to ocity of planets will not conwith undiminished efficiency, many aerolites belong permarsystem and it is not unlikely if so their quantity must be astible and probably nearly exis their quantity must be stible and probably nearly except of the paper, which was earnest attention, the new sod by members of the Society a stowed that it had made an ally upon those familiar with mee and speculation. Profess present, declared that place's nebular hypothesis account for the anomal the supplementary hypothesis account for the minor moon the supplementary hypothesis account for the minor moon at the latest computations of that phenomenon at the latest computations of city appears to be seelerated the latest computations of the latest computations of the latest computations of the latest computations and fall in others, while all the conjectured would be action. The diseasies may a considerable time after ment of the Society by Prof. Among those present at this diosophical Society were Prof. of the Naval Observatory; he Coast Survey; Commander of the Coast Survey; Mr. Survey and the Smithsonian Gill, Naturalist of the Smithsonian Gill Naturalist

er of the Coast Surthsonian Survey and the Smithsonian Gill, Naturalist of the Smith-i; Preadent Welling, of Co-y; Dr. Antisel, chemist, inte-ditional and Capt. Dutton, of

two-hundredth anaiversary
of the Hamburg Opera-House,
era-house in Germany,—the
od a curious historical series
on the first evening will be
the "Venus and Adonis" of
aviva" of Handel, and the
Ginck.—On the second evenof Adam Hiller, and "Doctor
of Dittersdort; on the third,
he" of Weigh, and "L' Baiser
Mossart; on the fourth, "Pien; on the fifth, "The Ropr, and "Der Freischutz" of
the sixth, "Lohengria" of
the proposed to exhibit within
the sixth, "Lohengria" of

CURRENT GOSSIP.

STEADFASTNESS. n the German of H. J. con Collin.
On thorny ways
Man doth tread;
Before him rise
Spectree dread;
Pain and sorrow
He doth feet;

And the future, Clouds conceal.

Let man not imagine

Himself God-forsaken; For, if he with courage
The pathway hath taken—
If full on the spectres
Boldly he gazeth—
If, to the cliff's summits

Himself be raiseth— And if, through the darkness He bravely ascendeth—
O there for his succor
A hand God extendeth!
And so be in gladness
His haven attaineth,
And peaceful conteniment
For him remaineth.

In every bosom

Down deep dwelleth vigor; The sluggard soon looseth In slumber his power, And so, in the conflict,

He sinks in an hour; His struggles avail not— The spectres deceive him-lo, missing his haven, Dark waters receive him! M. B. HARMON. OSHEOSH, Wis., Pebruary, 1878.

ADULTERATED CONFECTIONERY.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.
In raising adulteration to the dignity of a science, the manufacturers of confectionery here done their part. Properly, there are only three component parts in pure confectionery,— the sugar, or body of the matter; the extract or flavoring quality of the same; and the coloror invoring quality of the same; and the color-ing property. To such a degree of ingenuity have candy-makers arrived, that some kinds of their wares are put up for the market with only svery elight proportion of the first, and with the coloring and flavoring of so cheap a quality that their manufactured articles can be bought at the same price per pound as the plain sugar

It is not to be supposed that there is no pure confectionery. Those who purchase at our best and old-established places are morally sure of getting a genuine article. But children do not always go to these places. They strike for the pearest shop or store, and where they can get the most for their pennies. The cheaper can-dies, of which hundreds of tons are sold every

much clay or dirt. It enters mostly into the composition of "mixed" candies, though this does not imply that all candles of this sort are adulterated with it, for some of the choicest candies in reliable confectioners' stores are easied "mixed," and are the most expensive.

Many readers who have bought the common fruit or nut-candy will remember that in letting the round pieces containing the fruit meltin their mouth the result was a thick, tasteless paste without sweetness or flavor. This was the "white earth," which was only frosted on the outside. The cheaper chocolate creams of which children are so fond, are made of terra alba and glycerine mixed together, the glycerine keeping the earth soft and pasty, making it adhere so it will not fall apart, and then the balls are rolled in tailow, with sufficient grease to allow one pound of chocolate to go as far as five or six pound would if properly made.

The worst effects of the use of terra alba are, that the terrible diseases of stone and gravel are caused by the introduction of earth into the system, and the large increase of patients suffaring from these diseases is attributed by high medical authorities to the introduction of this terrible ingredient into the confectionery and similar articles consumed in this country.

Glucose, or "grape sugar," is the name of another dangerous article extensively used in the adulteration of candies. It is not, as its name would amply, made from grapes, but from potatoes, and its affect is to produce paralysis of various portions of the system, especially the kidneys, where the effect is not only to paralyze them, but to turn them into a sugary substance; in other words, to produce Bright's disease, a malady for which physicians have found as yet no remedy.

The reason for the use of glycose is the same

them, but to turn them into a sugary substance; in other words, to produce Bright's disease, a malady for which physicians have found as yet no remedy.

The reason for the use of glucose is the same that is given for the use of every other adulteration—cheapness. Gum Arabic, for which it is used as a substitute, is worth 50 cents a pound, whise glucose sells for five or six. Most of the cheap gum-drops are made from this compound. More disgusting than any of the articles named, though perhaps not so hurtful, are what confectioners term the scrapings. When a sugar ship comes into port and is emptied of her cargo, a good deal of sirup has adhered to the sides of the vessel and run down into the hilge water. The first is scraped off and the second pumped out, mixed together, and boiled, and of this compound candy is made.

The coloring of cheap candies, although it would hardly come under the head of adulteration, is yet a fraud, and oftentimes a dangerous one. Instead of the cochineal fly which the best confectioners use for the red in their wares, the unprincipled manufacturers use aniline, a powerful and poisonous color. For yellows chromium is used, one of the elements of which is arsenic. We have already mentioned some of the other preparations of lead and copper used for this purpose. The yellow in the best candles is produced by the use of saffron.

A few years ago the Massachusetts Board of Health entered into an investigation in relation to the confectionery sold in the State. Of the starty-seven colored samples examined there were twenty-one specimens of yellow, twelve of grange, twenty-nine of red, live of brown, seven of green, and four of blue. Of the twenty-one pellows, seventeen consisted entirely of chrome pellows atone. Of the twelve specimens of the yellow also was present, and two were colored with orange chromate of lead, althouga a vegetable. Yellows atone. Of the twenty-nine reds, twenty-dire were organic, three samples of a brick-red color contained from, and one was colored with vermilion o

THE JUPITER FAMILY.

Norristour Herald.

Jupiter was the boss of the celestial deities.

the Greeks christened him Zeus, but the tomans called him Jupiter for short, and some the irreverent newspaper-paragraphists of maja referred to him as "Old Jupe."

cestors is as interesting as a dime novel,—and less incredible. Crouus and Rhea were the father and mother of Jupiter, and his grandfather bore the name of Uranus. Jupiter wrote a book called "That Grandfather of Mine," from which twe learn that Uranus, hearing that his last-born shas, Cyclops and Centimanes, might one day seize his power, buried them directly after their birth, beneath the earth. This, naturally enough, grieved Mrs. Uranus. But she didn'tcall in a policeman and have her husband arrested for infanticide. Not at all. She knew well enough that a jury of twelve idiots who never read the newspapers would acquit him on the ground of temporary insanity. She therefore prompted her sons to conspire against their father, and Cronus, the youngest and bravest, seized the old man, mutilated him, and bound him with chains. His sons then organized an Electoral Commission, and counted in their youngest brother, Cronus, whom the Olympus Nus ever after called the dis facts and Fraudulent Sovereign. But Cronus' reign as a ruler was not much of a shower. The chained and mutilated Uranus prophesied that his unfilial son would suffer a like fate at the hands of his own son; and the prophecy was fulfilled. In this respect it widely differed from the prophesies of Prof. Thee, the St. Louis weather-prophet.

So anxious was Cronus to avert such a catastrophe that he swallowed his succeeding five children immediately after their birth.

This was rough on the children, and made 'em feel "down in the mouth." Their mother was justly shocked at such heartless and cannibalistic conduct, and set her woman's wit at work to save the next son, Jupiter.

Now mark the subtle ingenuity of the woman.

Jupiter was born, and when Cronus entered his wife's chamber and savagely demanded of

aiged an' unfortunate, an' nex' day signs a pe-tishun to frow a one-armed soldier out'n a po-sishun paving a dollar a day. Gem'len, de cuil'd race am graded down even below de Turk, but I is ob de solum opinyun dat a good square nigger am forty rods ahed of a ferlan-therpist, an' gainin' at ebery jump."

PICKWICK IN GERMANY.

PICKWICK IN GERMANY.

Mr. Pickwick, Dickens to the contrary, was really a native of Germany, and the following story has been told about him:

The antiquarian stood before a stable door, in rapt delight, contemplating a stone fixed in the archway, which bore the inscription 1081. Calling the tenant farmer, he said: "Am I right, my friend, in supposing that you procured this stone from the castle rain on the hill yonder?" "It may be," replied the owner, "that my grandfather fetched it when he built the stable." The Professor asked what he would take for the stone. "Since you seem to have a fancy for it," said the farmer, "pay me down 40 guldens, and I will leave it at your house." "That is rather a large sum," said the Professor: "never mind; bring it to me to-morrow morning, and you shall have the 40 guidens," On the next morning, when the peasant brought the stone upon the truck, the zealous antiquarian eagerly turned it over to refresh his syes with a sight of its chronological inscription. "Why," cried be, in amazement, "what is this! This is not the right stone. Yesteriay I read the date 1081, while this bears the date 1891, which proves that the other was exactly 720 years older than this." "The Herr Professor must not trouble himself about that small matter," replied the boor. "You see, sir, the masons turned the stone upside down when they set it in the doorway, because it fitted better that way. You can turn it whichever way you like now, it is your own, but, of course, I must have the 40 guideus." The money was paid.

nibalistic conduct, and set her woman's wit at work to save the next son, Jupiter.

Now mark the subtle ingenuity of the woman.

Jupiter was born, and when Crooms entered his wife's chamber and savagely demanded of her to "Hand over that there youngster till I swallow him?" she gave hint's a stone wrapped in swadding clothes, which he zulphed down without detecting the fraud. Then she drew the counterpane over her head to smother a laugh, while Crooms suffered from a severe stack of indigestion for two weeks afterwards.

Jupiter was then secreted in a grotto, where he was reared by nymphs, nursed by a she-yout, and furnished honely by bea. Years passed or, as years still have a hablt of doing, and Jupiter became a powerful god. He attacked and over threw his father, Crooms, as prophesied by Uranus, and so compelled Croon to boring forth the children he had swallowed. (Incidents like this almost force the conclusion to boring forth the children he had swallowed. (Incidents like this almost force the conclusion).

The Titans found much fault with Jupiter's Southern policy, and finally declared war against him, All the newspaper editors who had been crying, and for "Ber-lood," "Gore," and such crimson stuff, either bought substitutes, or skedaddied to Canada as soon as drafted.

The rebelion lasted ten years, and victory perched on the banner of Jupiter. The overthrown Titans saked to have their political disabilities removed, but Zeus pulled down the care of the powerful grandson, sent her honely off-spring, the giant Typhonus, a monster with a hundred fire-breathing dragon's heads, to overthrow in the minute of 'I smily jars' that house turned out almost makes one's head swim to contempiate! And no mother-linaw in it, either! They ought to have been ashamed of themselves!

Notwithstauding his many heads the disgusting Typ, condin't get ahead of Jupiter. Not othermoleves!

necess shop or store, and where they can get the most for ther pennies. The cheaper candiss, of which hundreds of tons are sold every year, contain some of the most deadly poisons known, among them red lead, gamboge, vermilion, chromate of lead, Prussian bine, verditer or carbonate of ecoper, arsenite of copper, arsenite of

which they are five the rate of the principles o

Winlock, Searle, Pierce, Hall, Newcomb, Rolden, Eastman, and many others. The companion, if it were not in the field with so brilliant a star as Sirius, would be readily seen with a comparatively small aperture; but the overpowering light of the large star at a distance of a little more than ten seconds renders it very troublesome to catch the satellite except by momentary glimpses, and even then a very perfect instrument is indispensable. I have seen it repeatedly with my six-inch telescope, but a very steady atmosphere is necessary to show it satisfactorily. There are few, if any, observations on record of the satellite having been seen with any smaller aperture. The last orbit of the theoretical companion computed by Auwers made its period of revolution around Sirius a little more than forty-nine years. The actual star, although found near the calculated place, has not moved exactly in the theoretical orbit, but with a velocity and direction indicating a much longer period would not be less than 160 years. Fismmarion suggests, as an explanation of the difference between the calculated and observed orbits, the possibility of one or more satellities yet undiscovered. Proof Hall has looked for a third star with the Washington twenty-six-inch equatorial, and I have made a careful search with the Dearborn telescope, but mothing near enough to make any physical connection probable has yet been seen or suspected.

Goldschmidt, of Paris, some years ago announced the discovery by him, with a small telescope of only three or four inches aperture, of several small stars near Sirius, one of them at least being near than the Clark companion, but it was soon found that these stars were wholly imaginary, and probably due to false images, produced by reflection from the surfaces of an inferior object-glass, or to some imperfection in the administration of the Observation spublished in the leading astronomical periodicals, but those discoveries have never been verified, and never will be. In most cases, to one familiar which Nachrichten, which led to the communication from Tempel already referred to, that the companion is always seen with that instrument, under the most unfavorable conditions, and so bright that no artificial illumination of the spider-lines of the micrometer is necessary. This accords with my experience with the Dearborn equatorial in making a series of measures during the present season. S. W. BURNHAM.

THE LAW COURTS.

O'Neal, \$119.20; John W. Prett, \$192; Prancia Peters, \$612.50; Dudley Randall, 546.00; William Schwarz, \$69; John Sunder, \$178.56; Charles Bock, \$53.80. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—International Bank vs. Rachel and Nathan Davis, \$3,440. JUDGE GARY—William Doyle et al. vs. William A. Butters, \$620.30.

HORRORS.

HORRORS.

What a Correspondent Saw on the Rosel from Philippopolis to Hermanit.

Correspondent Leader Designess.

We saw the bodies of Eulgarian peasants with terrible wounds in the head and neck, sometimes mutilated and disfigured; women and infants, children and old men, both Turkish and Bulgarian, fallen in the fields by the roadside, half buried in the enow, or lying in the pools of water. It seems to have been one lone battle between the peasants of both races, in which the dead were counted equality for each; but, while many of the boules bore marks of violence and showed rhastly wounds, the great proportion of the women and children were evidently frozen to death, for they lay on it he snow as if asleep, with the flush of life still on their faces, and the prink skin of their feet and hands still unblanched. Side by side with these, many coroses of old men, full of dignity, even in death, lay stark by the roadside, their white beards elotted with blood, and their help-less hands fallen upon their breasts. From the muddy water of the ditches tiny hands and feet stretched out, and baby farces half covered with smow looked out innocently and peacefully, with say of the control of the process of the muddy water of the ditches tiny hands and feet stretched out, and baby farces half covered with smow looked out innocently and peacefully, with say of the strength of the control of the process of the first mothers' breasts they were thrown down into the enow to lighten the burden of the noor creatures who were struggling along in mortal terror.

I say the mystification increased as we advanced by the strength of the str

THE LAW COURTS.

The Small Amount of Business in a Legal
Way Saturday-Plenty of Smail Judgments in the District Court.

In the case of the United States va. W. B. Ogden, as bondaman of the late Maj. Kinzie, the
motios for a new trial was denied Saturday by
Judge Blodgett, and as judgment entered for
only \$451.48, the amount of some items for income tax he had failed to deduct from the
some case of the United States va. W. B. Ogden, as bondaman of the late Maj. Kinzie, the
motios for a new trial was denied Saturday by
Judge Blodgett, and as judgment entered for
only \$451.48, the amount of some items for income tax he had failed to deduct from the
some case of the United States va. W. B. Ogden, as bondaman of the late Maj. Kinzie, the
motios for a new trial was denied Saturday by
Judge Blodgett, and as judgment entered for
only \$451.48, the amount of some items for into come tax he had failed to deduct from the
some come of the contract of the same of the come of the contract of the same of the same of the viliage, when from every direction the
some come of the contract of the contract of the same of the viliage, when from every direction the
same of the lates of the contract of the

WESTERN PATENTS.

WESTERN PATENTS.

The following patents were issued from the United States Patent-Office to the inventors of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Michigan, for the week ending Feb. 12. Reported expressly for The Chicago Tribuns by L. B. Coupland & Co., Patent Solicitors, No. 70 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.:

M. B. Bailey, Chicago, composition roof.
H. Barsalau, Ste. Anne, seeding-machine.
F. Baboitt, Varna, bat-holder.
E. S. Bradford, Springfield, composition for pavements.

B. C. Bradley and C. A. Hague, Chicago, sulky-

B. C. Bradley Shu C. A. Hagas, Antagas, Plow.
C. Brunner, Peru, and H. Reynolds, LaSalle, barb for fence-wires.
F. Buchhorn, Chicago, parlor-fountain.
C. Busck, Lansing, revolving harrow.
J. Cassey, LaSalle, corn-planter attachment,
J. T. Drunmond, Alton, marking plug tobacco.
J. V. Emmitt, Sterling, carriage-top.
B. A. Fiske, Naperville, boat attaching and detaching apparatus. aching apparatus.

L. Goldman, Edinberg, pushing-bar for rail-

way cars.
T. J. Greenwood, Warren, Balmoral shoe.
W. & C. T. Herbert, Irving Park, corn and otato coverer.

G. Kenvon, Springfield, fire-escape.
J. A. Kirby, Chicago, car-brake.
J. S. McDonald, Chicago, book of carbon.
C. F. & J. B. Mohler, Peoria, casting wheels.
D. S. Moore, Chicago, unloading rafis and ties

D. S. Moore, Chicago, anloading raffs and dies from cars.
J. G. Morris, Chicago, corn-shelling and grinding machins.
C. D. Reed, Polo, gate,
H. M. Rockey, Rock Grove, rainwater shut-offs.
L. Ruggles, Frankfort, road-scraper.
S. Schwerdt, Roseville, wrench.
W. O. Smith, Kinmundy, steam-vaporizer.
A. Zeigenhagen, Chicago, fre-escape.
Wisconsille,
W. N. Durant, Milwaukee, tallying machine.
J. Harris, Janesville, hower.
L. Johnnesen, Blair, automatic-wagon-brake.
C. C. Kribs, Trempealeau, coffee-pot.
C. W. Pott, Sparts, horse-collar fastener.
F. O. Clark, Des Moines, carpet fastener.
A. M. Comstock, Mount Pleasant, weather-strip.
A. A. Garver, Albuon, fence-post.

A. A. Garrer, Albion, fence-post.
J. H. Gordon, Keota, harness saddle-tree.
C. D. Johnson and L. F. Johnson, Marshall-town, wire-fence (re-issue).
W. Langham, Cedar Rapids, metallic fence-

W. Langham, Cedar Rapids, metallic fencepost.
J. B. Mudgett, Camanche, fence-post.
J. Seckles, Cedar Rapids, fence-post.
W. J. Stewart, Russell, washing-machine.
L. Wroth, Winterset, steam feed-cooker.
W. B. Davis, Port Huron, railway ticket.
H. Gale, Albion, plow (re-issue).
J. L. Godfrey, Leslie, tabe-cleaner.
W. W. Hart, Detroit, folding-table.
J. Kesselring, Blissfield, gate.
R. B. Thomson, Danaville, colter-holder for
plows.

plows.

J. Tripp, Coldwater, cotton-harvester.

MINNESOTA.

R. N. Harrison, Fairbanit, egg-beater.

NEBRANKA.

J. E. Meth and W. Lindemann, car axle-box lid.

England's East Indian Troops.

Calcula Correspondence London Times.

The possibility of a war between England and Russia naturally directs public attention to the army in India, and the very important question arises as to whether, in the event of such a war, India would be in a position to supply a military contingent. The most prevalent opinion seems to be that it would be highly dangerons and impolitic to withdraw from India even temporarily any part of the English troops, but this argument does not apply to native troops, seeing that one of the principal uses of English forces in India is to act as a military check upon the native army. The sending of a part of the latter from India would serve, therefore, as a

safeguard rather than as a source of danger to British power.

The native troops are well squipped, well drilled, and handle the rifle with considerable skill. There is at present, however, a most fatal defect in the organization of native regiments, which would have to be remedied before they could be smployed against European troops—namely, the serious deliciency of English regimental officers. The full complement of English officials in all ordinary regiments is seven, and of these on an average not more than four would be available at the commencement of any sudden campaign. A regiment might, secondingly, find heelf after a short period of active service without a single English officer. It is a military canon that no regiment ought to go into action with less than two officers per company, and it will be readily understood that native regiments would require a larger rather than a smaller proportion of English officers if required to fight with European troops.

Should this deficiency, however, be supplied, there is no reason why native soldiers should not prove avery valuable auxiliary to an English army engaged in a European war. India as a recruiting-ground for such forces, is almost inexhaustible, and for the purpose of a campaign against Russia the limit to Mussulman levies would be solely dependent upon financial cogsiderations.

A BONANZA QUEEN.

Mrs. Bell's \$250,000 of Glittering Gems in a Maiden Lane Firm's Vanits.

New York Sun, March 8.

A few days ago the Sun printed an account, taken from the San Francisco Chronicie, of the regal wardrobe prepared by Worth, of Paris, for a bonanza queen from the Pacific coast, who is about to visit Europe for an extended tour.

The wardrobe is the finest owned by

STUATIONS WAYELL-FAMILIES IN WAST OF Trees, for a boaznax queen from the Pacific coast, who is about to whis Europe for an entended tour. The wardrobe is the finest owned by any lady on the American continent, and coat a fabulous sum of money. The lady referred to is hire. I. P. Sil, of San Francisco.

And the wife of Mr. Beil, one of the five Directors of the Bank of California. He is also large the coast of the Bank of California. He is also large the coast of the Bank of California. He is also large the coast of the Bank of California. He is also large the Hoffman House in this city, and will start for Europe about the ist of April. She appeared from the crown of her head to the buckloston her shoes, and created an immense sensation. Few knew who she was and fewer still the warm of the genes and edisplayed. He jew knew who she was and fewer still the warm of the genes and edisplayed. He jew are not the genes and genes are not to the control of the large the large the control of the large the larg make a sensation when she appears not alone among the effete monarchies of the other side but in the English and French Capitals as well It is understood that she will endeavor to make life endurable abroad by the aid of such accessorics as a \$100,000 letter of credit, maids,

INTEREST.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A short, simple, and accurate method of computing interest is found in the following rule, namely: Multiply principal by number of days, and divide by 365. The quotient will be the interest at 1 per cent, and for any other multiply by the per cent desired.

J. M. W.

The Eyes of the Egyptians.

Correspondence Philadeiphia Bulletia.

The poorly-fed donkeys were tried to the utmost to carry us back to the steamer, and scores of the half-blind, sore-eyed Arabs kept pace during the entire two hours's ride. A trayeler in Egypt is surprised at the amount of ophthalma and sightless eyes seen among the natives. Want of cleanliness is the cause of the epidemic, but the dead eyes proceed from the most shocking causes. Through some inhuman superstition an Egyptian mother never has her child's eyes washed until eight days after birth, by which time the organ is frequently rained. Again, it is said that formerly the men destroyed one eye to escape military service, but happily the Khediye has lately decided that such a physical defect shall no longer be sufficient cause for exemption. Miss Whateley, of the British Mission School of Cairo, told methat a mother considered it an insult to suggest that her child's eyes need washing. The crusade of the teachers to save the children's eyes is a most difficult one, as are many of the other self-inflicted tasks.

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable compliant often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a benedicial sflect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES THE TREHUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established franch Offices in the different Divisions. as designated below, where accurring the states for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until so clock p. m. during the week, and ustil 9 p. m. on the control of the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will 9 p. m. on the control of the control of the will OX. Bookseller and Stationer, 170 C. H. WILLOX, Bookseller and Stationer, etc., 1000 West Mailson -st. Dear Western -sv.

NOBERT THEUMSTON. West-Side News Depot, I Blue Island-ar. corner of Haisted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, News-Dealer, and Pancy Goods, 720 Lake-St., corner Lincols.

Goods, 720 Lake-8, corner Lincolis.

PVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A Donda etc., Mt AUNDERS Private onice, 120 Randolph-8t., near Clark. Room 5 and 8. Established 1834.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GULD AND SILVER. Of week to loss on watches, dismonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDS MID & Loss, near Burlow Office (Rocened). 50 East Medicans—8. Established 1834.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, damonds, machinery, warabouse reseipts, and any good collaterals. 166 Last Washington, Room 3. Nickels in SuMS OF 22 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune. Company.

PENNIES CAN HE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR Currency at the counting-room of the Tribune. Company.

VATED—IMMEDIATELY—8775 FOR SIX Months, at 10 per cent per sanum; good security given on first-class household farmiture worth over \$1,000. Address West, Tribune Contribuse Company.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND PHARTONS-WE offer for the spring trade the largest stock light work in the city, G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabaah-av.

FOR SALE-LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, TWO horsess office, and other fixtures of a fresh flash and syster depot. Apply at No. 236 LaSalle-st.

Oysier depot. Apply at No. 216 LaSalic-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Botelia.

CLARENCE HOUSE—251, 252. AND 287 STATE—
251, 502. AND 287 STATE—
251, 502. AND 287 STATE—
252 STATE—253, 252. AND 287 STATE—
253 STATE—254 STATE—254 STATE—254 STATE—
254 STATE—255 LOST AND TOUND.

L OST-SATURDAT, MARCH 9-63 REWARD-A small Scotch terrier dog, answering to the name of Jack. Anybody returning him to 464 State-st. will re-

WANTED-MALE HELP,

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS"
Tells who want agents and what for:
6th yr; I copy 5c; monthly. J. P. Scott, 60 Dec \$34 per week; none but experience Address X 16. Tribane office.

Miscellandons
SITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE AND
S trustworthy young man an office boy or clork-in a
lawyer's offices I is mostlar experience; best city refercaces. Address A 27. Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIM. TO the grooty. Address 193 Toward St. In SITUATION WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MEAN Jackton st. 1

Employment Agencies
SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office. 172 North Huisted-8t. CITY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—\$40,000—ONE OF THE FINEST FIVE I story stone front steres. \$50,000 on Madison-st. mear Frankin; cost \$66,000 to build; rented on ist of January, 1878, at \$10,000 years to one of ting best jubbing houses in the city. It still pay if per cent ust. Terms easy. Has every modern improvement to the pay in the pay of the pay o

TO RENT_HOUSES. West Side.
TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH-LARGE HOUSE 622
West Van Buren-st. ; lot 50 feet front. TO RENT-812 PER MONTH FROM MAY I, FINE two story brick house, 420, Irving place. Apply at 385 Western-sv.

TO BENT-ROOMS,

West Side.
TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR 285 WEST MADISONst., 6 rooms, suitable for house keeping; rest low;
modern conveniences. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229
West Madison-st.

TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE IN THOMP-st. opposite (Caron & First) besides control of the Work Side, willable for any first-class business. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 Work Madison-st. TO RENT-MADISON-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER Michigan-av., two-story store building. BEYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT-THE ELEGANT STORE NO. 165 WA-bath-av. EDWARD ELY & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Moorce-st.

TO RENT-THOSE NEW STORES CORNER LARE-st. and Fifth-av., cach 40 feet front, adapted for heavy business: well lighted; water clevators. Apply to ROBERT REID, 30 Laballe-st.

heavy business: well lighted; water elevators. Apply to ROBERT REID, 50 Laxale-2s.

TO RENT-STORE, WITH 25 OR MORE ROOMS, corner van Buren and Market-sta, mitable for boarding-house or hotel.

Large frame dwelling, lot, and barn, 40 Twenty-sto-ond-3.

Rooms on third floor of 42 Fifth-av.

Two-story and basement bricks, 501 South Oakley and 174 Throop-st.

Cottage and barn, 18 Kendall-st.

Three-story frame dwelling, 758 West Washington-st., Three-story frame flow West Fable, 288 AND 270 WEST Lake-st, secommodation for 50 horses; good log-cality and brick building. By W. H. HROMFSON, 223 West Madiaon-st.

TO BENT-415 PEB MONTH, TIME BEICE, To stores 483 and 437 Western-av., 1819 per month, 5 large rooms 435 and 437 Western-av., 1819 per month, 6 large rooms 485 and 437 Western-av., 1819 per month, 6 large rooms 485 and 437 Western-av., 1819 per month, 6 large rooms 29 Hayward-st. Inquire 41 885 Western-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT. PARTIES HAVING HOUSES to rent on the West Side from May i will find it to their advantage to leave the same at my office, as I have many good learnest looking for same. Rents collected and estates managed. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-A 16 OR IS-ROOM HOUSE, or two together, south of Chicago av., on or near pearform, by a prompt-paying tenant. Address N 70, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FUR SALE—A BARGAIN—REALTH! A PAYING business! Pleasure combined. A popular summer recort, Mineral Springs. First class hotel, new, complete. X7, Tribune office.

For SALE—TWO BOWLING ALLEYS AND A conservatory at 691 Michigan-sv. Inquire for particulars from 10 to 11 a. m. st 12 and 14 Dearborn-st., or at 654 Michigan-sv., between 12 m. and 2 p. m. or as 654 Michigan-we, between 12 m and 14 Dearborn-st., or as 654 Michigan-we, between 12 m and 2 p m.

POH BALK-A COMPLETE STUCK OF GENTS remisbing goods, together with store fatures of the best quality and moset approved styler, also, a new market in one of the most desirable on State-st. Inquire of H. S. MOLKAN, Assignes, 153 Fifth-sv., Room 3.

FOR BALK-PATENT-RIGHT FOR THE STATE of Hilmois: small invention: every child buys; over 5. R. HANSUUT, Patenton: 1839 Hilage-sv., Filliadelphia, Pa.

PARTY NOW HERE PROM DEADWOOD, DAKOTA TOTTION, Wishes to sell an interest in a good quarts may: this guarantees to be perfectly will take part my market by the state of the sell of the sell

TO LEASE-OR FOR SALE-A SPLENDID DAIRY farm (250 acres) in excelent condition. 1)s miles from milk depot and 2 miles southeast of Hampshire. Kane County. Spiemids residence and offices. On reasonable terms. Apply to HENEY KIRK (Box 400), 17 Villa-t., Eigla, Ill. See Kane County Atlas. Hampshire Township. MISCELLANEOUS. ALL CASH PALO FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMen's cast-off clothing. E. HERSCHEL, 545
State-st. Orders by mail promptly streaded to.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS TIG-BOAT, 20 OR
22 met. cylinder, suitable to burn Mabs. IL
WITHSCH, 342 South Water-st., 450mm.

The Tribune.

IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID aturday Edition, twelve pages..... yi-Weekly, one year. per month. ent free. ce order, or in registered letters, at our risk TERMS TO CITT SUSSCRIBERS. Hered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wee livered, Sunday included, 20 cents per wee TRE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer DOEN, Manager.
PARIS. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-B LER, Agent.
ON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Str.
F. GILLIE, Agent.
FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn The Two Orphans." Ricoley's Theatre.

olph street, between Clark and LaSall ment of Miss Fanny Davenport. "Pique."

New Chicago Theatre. street, opposite Sherman Hous Haverly's Minstrels. Haverly's Theatre.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre, treet, opposite Court-House. Va

CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M.—Specia avocation Monday afternoon, March 11, at 3 o'clock Mp. Work on M. P., M. E., and R. A. Dogrees. P. TOBEY, H. P.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were

orth 99 cents on the dollar The lecture of a lunatic with himself for a subject is printed in our columns this norning. There is just a chance that the inquestionably sane may find something in it worth reading.

Out of deference to the delicate sensibili ties of the Sick Man, the Grand Duke NICH onas has waived some of the features of his proposed entry into Constantinople, and has consented to make the humiliation of Ottoan pride a little less ostentations and exas perating than he had at first designed.

It would seem certain that nothing ca now prevent the resumption of navigation from Chicago to the seaboard at a season of the year earlier than it has occurred within the recollection of the average inhabitant. March is a stormy month on the lakes; but making the round trip from Chicago to real, as the ice in the St. Lawren already disappeared from the lake to Og-

There is no Civil-Rights law in Canada and our British neighbors have always prided the neelves on their superiority to the American prejudice on account of color. A party of traveling singers of African descent have nevertheless had great trouble in securing hotel accommodations in London, Can., because they were black. An equal number of refugee whisky-thieves or savings-bank plun-derers would have been welcomed with every ible courtesy and attention.

Nothing but the short duration of the snow-storm on the plains of Nebraska and Wyoming prevented a vast amount of damage. The storm was one of the severest ever known in that region, effectually blocking up the railroads, and raging with such fury that paper of men sent out to clear the tracks were unable to work while it lasted. The of the storm has been greatly exaggerated very few having perished.

The sermons laid before our readers this morning are those preached yesterday by Prof. Swino and the Rev. W. F. CRAPTS, of Trinity M. E. Church. The former had for subject "The General Progress of which he found had been most rapid and gratifying during the past fifty years. The Rev. Mr. CRAPTS talked about the red-ribbon movement, and in urging his congregation to put themselves on record as devotees of temperanee-reform repeated some of the intemperate mistakes of many reformers of the day,—among others, that of advocating prohibitory legislation as a means of destoying the appetite for stimu-lants, and that of classing beer and light wines along with whisky and brandy as deathdealing beverages. Moderation is a virtue in more things than in eating and drinking.

It will probably be found that there is something more than rumor or guesswork at the bottom of the statement in this morn-ing's dispatches that the Sultan has ratified the definitive treaty of peace, and that an agreement has been inserted binding Russia and Turkey to regard the treaty as an affair concerning themselves only, and as not rec-ognizing the right of the Powers to interfere review the cartel except as relating to the questions of the passage of the straits and the boundaries of Montenegro. These are questions which Russia recognizes as touching European interests in general, and which may properly come before the Berlin Congress for consideration, and, if Turkey takes the same view as to the limitation of the score and arithmistic. the scops and authority of the Congress, it may be considered settled that they are the only questions which will be discussed.

In a letter from a New York correspondent on the subject of Insurance, which we print this morning, some interesting figures are given showing the rate of loss and impairment suffered by a large proportion of the fire-insurance companies during the year 1877. It was a bad year for insurance, and the cause of its way. the cause of it was, low rates and a struggle for business when there was no profit in it.
It is quite certain that good insurance will not be furnished at a loss to insurers during 1878 to the extent it was done in 1877, nor there any prospect of an increase of rates beyond what is required to make both ends meet, with a little to spare for the companies, at the close of the year. In the department of life-insurance, the fact is pointed out that the Trustees and Directors of the big

ting liquors justifies this course as a casure of business precaution. It is in ffect a red-ribbon movement in a new di-

Many people know that there is a great olitical furor at Quebec and in the Cana-ian province of which that city is the Capiial, but very few people know what it is all about. The Lieutenant-Governor has just taken the Administration out of the hands of taken the Administration out of the oppo-the dominant party and given it to the oppoation. This extraordinary action was im-telled by extraordinary causes, and a cor-espondent has very briefly and succinctly summed them up in another column. The excitement was so great, and the indignation of the ousted party so extreme, that, upon the summoning of the Lower House to the bar of the Upper House to receive the official notice of a prorogation of the Legislature by the Lieutenant-Governor, the incensed members in a body refused to pay that or any other mark of recognition and respect to the representative of her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

The Eastern papers are making them ridiculous by trying to explain away the failure of the prices of Government bonds and of gold to follow their predictions. The on Advertiser has to fall back on "elas ticity" as the cause that stayed the ruin it ied would result from the Silver law prophesied would result from the belief the Elasticity is a good word, and could not be better applied than to describe the way the Eastern papers have played with their consciences and the intelligence of their eaders. The New York Evening Post has to endure the humiliation of recording in its financial column that the importation of United States bonds from London is no longer profitable Within one short week after the passage o the Silver bill the depression in London, that continued as long as it seemed possible the President might defeat the bill, has ceased. Bonds have gone up in London; greenback have gone up in New York. The interest bearing and the non-interest-bearing del have appreciated in value. The Post has the weakness to style this "the illogical course of the markets." The facts do not agre with the fancies of the Post; so much the worse for the facts, they are illogical. The Eastern press has been talking nonsense for two years about silver, but it has said noth ing sillier than this remark of the Post How much influence are the Eastern papers likely to have in the next financial deb

THE SILVER-BULLION CERTIFICATES. As we suspected they would do, the East-ern newspapers have opened their heavy artillery on the proposition to issue silver bullion certificates in the same manner a

certificates for gold bullion are issued, and as clearly and intelligently set forth in the bill introduced by Senator Cockreil, of Missouri. If the big guns of the Eastern newspapers can accomplish no more damage in this case than they did in the effort to break down remonetization, they are not to be feared at all. At the same time, it is just as well to spike their guns early in the fight.

The movement for silver-bullion certificat

is denounced as "inflation." "Inflation," in the significance which the word has acquired during late years, means wind, gas, and expansion by artificial agencies. To inflate, in the financial application of the word nowadays, is to enlarge the credits without any corresponding increase of substance to sus-tain them. In this sense, the charge of the Eastern newspapers that the silver-bullion certificates will be inflation is false. It is charges that the same people made in the effort to defeat the remonetization of silver. The bill in question merely provides for cer tificates of deposit representing, or checks drawn against, an actual, tangible volume of precious metal, recognized by the law of the country as the material for coinage at a certain weight, and left in possession of the Government for safe-keeping and as a matter of convenience. Such certificates constitute no more of an inflatio than bank-notes secured by a full amount of specie reserve kept for their redemption, nor any more than checks for specie on a bank where the amount of specie represented is known to be on deposit; and such "infla tion" is no more to be deprecated than a

good crop of wheat, corn, cotton, or hogs.

Was it "inflation" to provide for the issu of gold certificates? We never heard such a charge brought against them. But the gold certificates are issued at the rate of \$1 for every 25 8-10 grains of gold bullion deposited, on the ground that so much gold is dollar when coined. Now the proposition is to issue silver certificates on silver bullion at the rate of \$1 for every 4121 grains of silver 9-10 fine deposited, on the ground that so much silver is a dollar when coined. Wherein consists the difference? If one is "inflation," the other is also inflation; if one is not inflation, neither is the other. When the gold certificates are paid into the United States Treasury, the bullion they represent becomes the property of the Government, and the Government, the full value thereof by coining it according to the Government function and rules; and so with the proposed silver dollars. The expediency of this rule might be discussed on account of the contracted facilities of the Government for coining the bullion, but any argument on this point that would be against silver certificates would also be against gold certificates, and even a decision against this one phase of the proposed law would only result in the exclusion of both forms of certificates from payment of duties, and would not hold as against the general issue of certifi-cates as proposed. This would be simply a question of coining capacity and Govern-ment convenience, in view of the necessity for the payment of the public-debt interes

in coin while the revenue from duties would in coin while the revenue from duties would come in the shape of bullion.

The Eastern opposition to the issue of silver-bullion certificates is prompted by the same greed and avarice as the original opposition to remonetization. The issue of silver cer-tificates will cheapen gold; there is the whole matter in a nutshell. There will therewhole matter in a nutshell. There will thereafter be no exclusive use for gold and gold certificates. So long as the country has a limited silver coinage, and so long as silver is recognized by the Government and in commerce only when it comes in the shape of a coined dollar, gold will continue to have more or less of an artificial and enforced superiority. Under these conditions gold will have a special function for the payment of duties and all contracts on a the payment of duties and all contracts on a specie basis, because it will be impossible to get more than 4,000,000 silver dollars a ath in coin. The fact is that the issue of month in coin. The fact is that the issue of silver-bullion certificates, under the proposed law, will take away the unnatural and excessive value of gold just as rapidly as if so many silver dollars were issued. This measure will monetize and utilize the idle silver

tem of the country be confined to an issue of from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a mouth only, it will require two or three years before the stock of hard money can make any decided impression on the finances of the country, whereas the issue of silver-bullion certificates will bring the relief at once.

Why postpone the obvious benefits of an enlarged stock of real, genuine, intrinsic money? Within a month from the passage of Senstor COCKREAL'S bill, there will be at least 25,000,000 of silver dollars in circulation in the shape of silver certificates, and this in-

crease will continue in proportion to the de-mands of the country, the increase of con-fidence, the revival of trade, the new life given to manufacturing interests, and the growth of exchanges. The product of our silver mines, and the stock of foreign silver that may come here in exchange for commodities we have for sale (and which we want to sell), will thus be afforded a requisite for circulation. The stock of available specie being enlarged that much, the resumption of specie payments to the people of the country will be lightened to that extent, the fictitions value of gold will disappear simultaneously because it will have no special function, and the result will be the circulation side by side of silver, and gold, and paper redeemable in silver and gold, as is the case in other cour tries doing business on a specie basis with a paper currency redeemable in specie.

The Committee on Ways and Means at Washington are just now grappling with the scale of duties on wools and woolen goods. They adhere to the old policy of having special rate of duty for every grade of every class of goods. Specific duties levied on ad valorem prices at the place of export are made with great minuteness. Thus the rate on women's and children's dress goods costing 20 cents per square yard was fixed at 12 cents per square yard, or 60 per cent. Dress goods weighing 4 ounces per square yard and costing 20 cents per square yard are to be taxed at the rate of 80 cents per pound. Reduced to direct figures, this propositio means that if four ounces of dress goods cos 20 cents in the place of purchase, that will be at the rate of 5 cents per ounce; and a duty is to be charged of 80 cents per pound, or 5 cents an ounce,—a tax of 100 per cent. The rest of the well schedule is upon the same scale, and this the Committee think is a reform of the tariff!

In admirable contrast with the obtuse of those who control the action of the Committee on Ways and Means on this subject of tariff revision is the recently publishe report of Col. CHARLES O. SHEPHERD, the American Consul at Bradford, England. Acting under special instructions from the State Department to suggest what new branches of trade might be established between this and other countries, and especially for information touching an ex change trade with his Consular district, he has sent home an elaborate report. Here are some of his suggestions as to an increas of our exports:

In this catalogue I should place agricultural implements and mechanics' tools, the American manufacturers of which have an acknowledged superiority, and which one constantly sees advertised and lauded.

Our roof-slates and lumber might largely take the place of the Norwegian woods so extensively imported.

imported.

American watches are fast displacing the Swiss and English makes on account of their two cardinal virtues—superiority and cheapness.

Pork (Including bacon and hams) is a fast-growing import, while the trade in beef is too well known to require comment.

The amount of butter and cheese brought from America is astounding, and the trade is capable of a still greater increase. The cheese is commonly called "Cheshire" (a favorite sort), to give it popularity.

Lard, tailow, and eggs meet with a continually growing demand and are getting to be large items. Petroleum is enormously used and has become a necessity.

Our apples are especially sought for and appreciated, but a great drawback is their speedy decay, caused by bruises in gathering and barreling. Shippers should look to this, for although imperceptible when fresh, each bruise becomes a serious damage to the fruit by the time it arrives here.

The traffic in dried and preserved fruits is at present very large, but, of all others. I look to see this trade increase. There is a field for wonderful expansion, and the trade is only in its infancy.

In a few brief paragraphs the Congal reads In a few brief paragraphs the Consul read

a lesson to the Committee on Ways and Means, which that body seems unable to comprehend. He says:

In my humble judgment, an abolition of duties on the raw material of woolen manufacture, including dye-stuffs, such as are not prepared in the United States, would be a great advantage to the American manufacturer. It would, I believe, place him in a position to compete with the Enguish manufacturer in foreign markets, and render a protective duty on worsted and all-wool goods quite unnecessary. A simple ad valorem duty could be profitably retained for the purposes of revenue. comprehend. He says:

could be profitably retained for the purposes of revenue.

American, Canadian, English, and Australian wools, mohair and the hair of the Aipaca goat, differ in character and quality, each from the other, most radically.

American wool has no lustre, hence, of course, lustre goods cannot be made from it; and if the American manufacturer desires to fabricate instre goods, he must need import the wool and pay a duty. This would seem to operate against him, and in favor of his foreign competitor, to the extent of the duty paid on the wool and the necessary chemicals. I only desire to draw the attention of the Department, with its superior wisdom, to the subject.

Notwithstanding these facts have been presented year after year to the attention of

presented year after year to the attention of Congress, the tax of 80 to 120 per cent on wools of the kinds not produced in this country has been maintained. Col. Shep-HERD furnishes many details of the operaions of our tariff on the different kinds of woolen goods. Thus the tax on fine wools being prohibitory, that class of woolen goods cannot be manufactured in this coun ry, so we import the fine cloth while heaper goods are taxed oppressively. Here

cheaper goods are tated oppressively. Here is an illustration:

Thus a superfine black broadcloth may possibly be bought in New York at not more than double its price in Europe, whilst a good quality of black pilot, worth is 8d per yard, cannot be sold to the American laborer at less than from four to five times the price at which an operative in England may procure that good, useful, and warm material for his coat.

for his coat.

Bradford produces what are known as women's and children's dress goods, and on this subject it is shown how we punish and rob ourselves in an effort to support a system of genteel pauperism at the expense of onsumers. The papers accompanying the

consumers. The papers accompanying the report state:

The general charge on these goods varies from 60 to 80 per cent on the value here, but in one case (buntings) it amounts to no less than 125 per cent.

Thus lastings and italians, beth articles of very general consumption, have to be specially manufactured for the American market by reducing their weight so as to bring them within certain weight limits, and they thus become too-light for the regular wear and tear. The same articles sent to countries which impose a simple ad waterem duty are made heavier, stronger, and consequently much more useful to the wearer.

Italians intended for the button manufacturer are admitted at a reduced rate of duty if they are puached with holes in every nine inches in the whole length and which of the piece.

The button manufacturer is thus favored, and wholesale tailor or boot manufacturer is not. A typical instance of the untoward effects of the tariff, civen in the appendix, deserves to be specially quoted. A piece of fancy dress-goods, 22 inches wide, 50 yards long, and weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, if made from cheap material to suit the means of the working class, and coating dd per yard, would pay duty at the rate of 104 per cent of the varine, while a river of the event of the very manufacturer of the event of the very control of the very co

per square yard, if made from cheap material to suit the means of the working class, and costing 6d per yard, would pay duty at the rate of 104 per cent of the value, while a piece of the same weight, and dimensions, but made of more costly material and worth 12d per yard, is charged 69 per cent.

In the matter of light woolens, it is stated: Light woolens are either composed of wool alone or mixed with cottom, and are used for centle-men's costs or ladies' cloaks. They are generally nade of more expended material the same property woolens.

The weight duty does not bear the same relation to the value, which prevents all trade with the States in low fabrics, and, as has been explained

The comparative taxes levied by the United States and other countries are thus given:
(1) the duty on mixed Bradford stuff goods

and (2) on mixed woolen cloths: Per cent of duty. Spain ... Norway Sweden ... Portugal ... United Sta

We might extend these selection eral columns more. The opportunity f an export trade in manufactures is forbidde by the tariff. We can neither buy raw ma erial nor can we export the man articles. There are several branches of trade where the manufacturers have cut loos from protection and are selling their prod ucts in England, in open competition with the British goods, but we are prohibited from buying in exchange. The single article of English Brussels carpet, sold at Brad ford for 54 cents a yard, is so taxed that it cannot be sold in this country at less than \$1.34 per yard, and this is done to compel the consumers in this country to pay 80 cents a yard bounty to the men who are "protected" by law. From all appearances, the Wood Tariff bill promises to be a mere repe-tition of all its swindling and blundering

THE POPULAR FIFTY-YEAR BONDS. The Senate has passed, without any serious opposition, a bill providing for the issue

of a long bond having fifty years to run, and

bearing 4 per cent interest. The bond is offered

to the public at par for gold, greenbacks, or

silver, and in sums of \$25, \$50, or \$100. The bonds are redeemabe fifty years hence, or in the year 1928, if coin, and the interest is to be paid every six months in coin. This is precisely the kind of bond that THE TRIB-UNE has been advocating for many years. It should have been offered several years ago. It is the first time the Government has cut itself loose from the syndicates and bankers and offered to the people of the United States an opportunity to take any of the national bonds at par. In 1877 subsc were received for 4 per cent bonds, but they had to be paid for in gold. Now the bonds are offered at par in exchange for coin or greenbacks. Any person having \$25, or \$50, or \$100, can deposit his money at the Sub Treasury and receive therefor a national bond. Until there shall be some satisfactory ar rangement for the Governmental keeping of savings, these bonds will furnish the public with a convenient and most available security for their money. This bond will always have a preference over the other 4 per cent bonds, because it has longer to run; those heretofore issued having but thirty years, while this is not payable for fifty years. The only error in the bill is that it limits the issue of such bonds to \$100,000,000, when it ought to be limited only by the amount of outstanding bonds bearing higher rates of interest. It might also offer bonds in the sum of \$500 and \$1,000, so as to afford everybody an equal chance. The bond being obtainable at par for greenbacks the bond and the greenbacks will probably retain at all times the same value, -certain the difference will never exceed one-half of 1 per cent. They will naturally be sought vestment for idle balances. Should there, at any time for any cause, be a scarcity of currency, these small bonds will become vailable, and will circulate freely, not only n payment of debts but in paying for pur es. At least \$100,000,000 ought to be reserved for the bonds of small denomina tions. The demand for these bonds will be continuous, not merely to meet a want existing this year or the next, but during many years to come. When business shall re-vive and labor be re-employed, and the wages funds again distributed, and the country still more expanded, the purchase of one or more of these bouds will ecome an object to be accomplished by the industrious and thrifty people engaged in all manner of employment. The saving that will accomplish the first \$25 bond will not be satisfied with that, so there will be demand for these bonds that will continu so long as the Government will have a bond to sell. Their great value is their exchangeability. They will always be accepted i payment for any purchase. They will be valuable as collateral on which to obtain loans, and will become the most popular of all forms of Government securities. Speculators may, if there be any limit sorb those in the market; but, so long as the Government will continue to issue them at par for greenbacks, there can be no speculation. If, on the other hand, the price of these bonds shall fall below par, then the purchase of new bonds will cease until the supply on the market shall be taken up, when the purchase of bonds from the Treasury will be resumed. We see no reason, so long as the Government will keep these bonds for sale at par, why their sale shall not be continuous until the whole pub-lic debt, now invested in 6, 5, and 41 per cents, shall be refunded in these 4 per cents This bill ought not, and we hope will not, have any serious opposition in the House of Representatives. It is the first measure yet

investing their spare money in the public securities without being compelled to pay some middle-man for the privilege. NAST'S MISDIRECTED GENIUS. Thomas Nast is undoubtedly an artist of considerable merit. If he does not possess genius, he possesses something so nealy to the popular eye and touch the popular heart. In the late silver controversy Mr. Nasr has endeavored to throw light by caricature upon a great economic question. If he has failed, it is perhaps because the subhe has failed, it is pernaps because ject is far removed from the realm of sentiment,—a subject with which heat and pastimate connection. His er's Weekly, entitled "Always Killing the Goose that Lays the Golden Egg," is based upon a theory conspicuously false in two respects: (1) That espital lays golden eggs, and (2) that labor is ignorant. Capital of itself alone is an inert, helpless mass; it not only, unaided, lays no golden eggs, but, under the silent influence of the universal law of decay, gradually wastes its substance. The unoccupied warehouse yields no income. The uncultivated field produces neither

resented to the people free of all taint of

obbery and syndicacy, and permitting the

people to have a fair opportunity of showing

their own faith in their own Government by

upon a thousand hills," when no longer estrained by the herdsmen and their dogs "property." The British consol, the "steadiest" security in the world, will lose all its value on the day had not been progress within certain then it is known on the Exchange that the Government has ceased to impose and collect taxes to pay the interest. This is a universal law in regard to capital. Labor is the goose that lays godden eggs, and capital is a collection of the eggs. If the laborer is a collection of the eggs. If the laboraties a provident, wise goose, he will, even at the cost of privation and hardship, hoard a but they could not prevent it. Evide the cost of privation and hardship, hoard a but they could not prevent it. Evide of it were constantly appearing in the share of his golden eggs, and so save himself of it were constantly appearing in the gap and his family from the pinching grip of which arose between the laws and the practice. and his family from the pinching grip of poverty and despair. The central figure in Nasr's cartoon is a picture of a mechanic, with paper-cap and leather-spron, labeled "Labor," staring with an air of stupid, blank amazement into the slaughtered goose, gashed by the knife of the "Communistic states-

by the knife of the "Communistic states-man." The laborer, depicted as the person-ification of ignorance, with a golden egg protruding from hispocket labeled "Wages," is represented as horribly shocked at the gloomy prospect of no more "golden eggs". He is pictured as all unconscious of the fact that the real question is, not whether the goose—capital—can be brought to life, to lay more golden eggs for his sustenance, but whether it can be resuscitated to receive a share of the golden eggs that Labor shall lay in the future. Mr. Nast shows a contempt for labor

which may be just as applied to the laborers of a century ago, but which certainly has no proper application to the laborers of this time and of this country. In the wonderful progress of the mechanic arts throughout the world, and especially in the United States, the cunning hand of intelligence is plainly visible. The achievements of the railway, the telegraph, the cotton gin, the sewing machine, the reaper and the mower, demor strate the fact of a wide dissemination of intelligence among the masses of the people. The hand of the laborer no longer merely executes the feeble powers of the mu the human frame; with the aid of the intellect it directs the grandest forces of Nature binding them to the will and making of them servants of mankind. Only a broad intelligence can direct these forces; and, if it be true that these forces were first discovered, subdued, and applied to their several uses by the aid of the deep research and profound inquisition into the secrets of Nature, of trained intellects, it is equally true that the brain and hand of the laborer required to be, and was, trained to a vastly higher degree of intelligence in order to utilize them in the practical affairs of life. To depict labor, under these conditions, as dull, stupid, and unreasoning, is to ignore the changed cir-cumstances and character of the laborer. But Nast had a particular object in view in the preparation of his cartoon. He wished to make it appear that the late Silver bill (now a law) was an assault upon the rights of capital. To accomplish this purpose he represents the Congressman who supported the measure as a "Communist" slaughtering capital, and labor as an ignorant boor regarding his work with stupid dismay. There is nothing true to life about the cartoon except (to make an Irish bull) the dead goose The goose-Capital-is in fact dead as repre sented, since the ultra goldites have so hampered industry that their capital has ceased

o be productive for want of employment. THEORY OF PROGRESS. Mr. Walter Bagenor, in his "Physics and Politics," advances a theory of Progress which, though it may not be strictly orig-He holds that Progress, instead of being the omenon peculiar to certain races and times The ancients, he remarks, had no conception of progress. They did not so much as reject the idea; they did not even entertain it. The theory which controlled the most enlightened nations before the Christian era was that man had descended from a state of nature which, if he could regain it, would prove to be the perfection of earthly governnent. Hence arose the known law of na tions, or jus gentium. This was supposed to be the embodiment of principles that were always and everywhere true. They vere derived from the customs that were found to be prevalent among all the nations with whom the Romans in the early days treated as equals. Whatever was found to be the custom in Carthage and Macedonia and all other parts of the then civilized world was esteemed an ordinance of Nature more sacred than any human law. The existence of customs thus universally reverenced presupposes a condition of progress. "The legal fibre," as Mr. BAGEHOT calls it, could not be formed until society had carried its inductions along a considerable distance and made the most obvious generalizations from them. Once formed, however, the legal fibre became an bstacle to further progress. Whatever part of it was not necessary to preserve the peace acted as a drag upon the freedom, and sometimes even upon the intelligence, of indi-viduals. It was a crime equally to do or to believe what Government had not decreed, the modern theory that all the forbidden things were nominated in the laws being an ancient impiety. In Rome and Sparta it became a question of paramount importance to know what the practice of the fathers was, and it was an act of bad morals to question their wisdom. Solon and Lycusous, in the early days, were the only lawgivers, because they exhausted the subject when once it was committed to them. Athens, where an atlaw. The bill simply places silver on terms of equality before the law with gold. The empt was made to reject the received notions | bill must be passed. of authority, became an awful warning and

example,—the great "free failure" of the ancient world. Two forces operated to keep the ancient ommunities stationary. One of these was the propensity of man to imitate. This propensity is a part of human nature, and is as strong to-day as it was 2,000 years ago. There is a cynical doctrine, as BAGEHOT accused of wickedness than of gaucherie; and gaucherie, after all, is only bad imitation of manners. The imitative part of our nature is our belief. Unbelief far oftener needs a reason and requires an effort than belief. Thus the infection of imitation catches men in their creed as well as in their manner. It is one great reason of the amazsion have no legitimate connection. His ing sameness which every observer notices last cartoon in the current number of Harp- in savage nations. "When you have seen one Fuegian, you have seen all Fuegians,
—one Tasmanian, all Tasmanians." A
second force which helped to keep second force which heiped to keep old nations stationary was the perse-cuting tendency. It is almost a conse-quence of the imitative tendency. The same instinct which leads men to imitate justifies them in making imitation compulsory. Faulty imitation is, by parity of reasoning, wrong; and a failure to imitate both a priecause they are new and strange.

Although the ancients had no co

of progress, they had the thing. If ther

divisions or compartments of the huma race, the world would not now be at the hig the evidences of their progress with ever-conceivable device; denied it in the most solemn language, and weighed it down with the ruins of an obsolete civilization; tice of the people. The laws remained vast moraines marking the former boundari of human knowledge, while society had advanced, with a slow and imperceptible move ment, to a new position. MAINE, in his very remarkable essay on Ancient Law, shows how the gaps between theory and practice were bridged by Fiction, Equity, and Legislation. First came the invention of a form by which higher and more natural order; and, thirdly, the recognition in law of a state of things al-ready established in the minds of men. These several processes serve to explain how the progress natural to the race was concealed and provided for; but they do not satis factorily answer the question, How did this progress itself arise? If the imitative dency were as strong as represented, how was it ever broken? Some races never have broken it. It may be found existing to-day among the Chinese, for instance, who are the master copyists of the world. Everybody can recall the familiar story of the Chinese servant in California who, after seeing his master break the furniture, faithfully broke more; and it is a well-known fact that the Chinese, in spite of their supposed ignorance of perspective, can reproduce a miniature perfectly, though they could not originate one. CHARLES LAMB, who was as little as possible of a philosopher, illustrates the same tendency in the essay on the origin of Roast Pig, with the difference that in practice the imitative nations do not adopt accidents as a part of their scheme. But, though nations like the Chinese have never broken the fetters of custom, other nations have done so. Europe is full to-day of the monuments of progress. These have been erected by certain races of men, in certain conditions of society. The changes have taken place always in States where the Government was to a great and growing degree a Government by discussion. According as this principle has prevailed, it has wrought like a leaven among old customs, bending and shaping them anew, or abolishing them altogether. Once introduced as a free element in Government, it can never be eradicated. It has consequently grown as a political and moral force in pr portion as it has been used; and it remains to-day the greatest factor in intellectual ac-tivity. Discussion, therefore, has a scientific basis in civilization; and the benefits of it are established in the histories of those nations which, by means of it, have become the most powerful in the world:

predictions of evil from remonetizing silver were humbugs, it opened out a new campaign equally fraudulent and full of froth and folly against the enactment of the Cockeria.
Certificate bill. This Senate bill proposes to place silver bullion on an equal footing with gold bullion deposited in the Treasury. It authorizes the issue of certificates of deposit to the owners of silver in sums not less than \$20. What is there wrong in that? Such certificates are issued for gold bullion. It certificates are issued for gold bullion. It requires the Government to receive those silver-certificates for duties and taxes, and then keep the silver and coin it into money. What is there wrong about that? The same thing is now done every day with gold bullion. Is it any worse to do it with silver? The "flapdoodle" Herald says "Yes," and gives as a reason that gold bullion is worth par and silver bullion only, 92 per cent of gold. But the certificates is med for the silver bullion are not made redeemable in gold, but only in silver coin or greenbacks. The Herald states falsely when it calls silver worth 92, for its own quota-It was only a little while ago that the Herald enounced silver dollars as debased money, worth only 90 cents. It has moved along 2 per cent; but it is still 2 per cent behind the truth. But the *Herold* of the day before threw up the sponge on silver after it was coined dollars, and admitted that the new silver dollar would be about equal in value to the gold dollar. The silver certificates will advance to the same level, and then the Herald will turn another flop, and come out for the identical thing it is now denounce ing and slandering. It calls those silver bullion certificates "a scheme of inflation," showing that the Herald doesn't even kn the meaning of the words it employs. Infla-tion is dilution, and is in the nature of gas, or air, or steam expansion. But bullion cer-tificates are evidences of ownership of the heavy, hard, solid stuff itself. They are the heavy, hard, sond stuit itself. They are the farthest remove imaginable from "inflation," as they represent intrinsic value, and something that will neither burn nor rust, deteriorate nor corrode. Silver-bullion certificates are no more liable to the charge of inflation than the gold certificates now authorized by

The very next day (March 5) after the New

York Herald turned its somersault on the

silver question, and admitted that all the

most reckless maligners of the Silver bill. Without the ability of the New York Times or Tribune, World or Nation, is has exceeded them all in vulgar vituperation, and what Senator JONES call "flapdoodle." But in its issue of the 5th inst. it flops,—turning a complete somersault, coming down sprawling on the silver side. This is the way it talks after its flop: side. This is the way it talks after its flop:
As soon as the amended BLAND bill had passed over the President's veto the Herald ceased to denounce it and determined to treat it with the respect due to a law of the land which is not likely to be repealed until practical experience of its ill effects shall have wrought a change in public opinion.

If a paper currency of no intrinsic value can be brought to par by a diminution of its quantity, silver money, which has an intrinsic value, can easily be maintained at par by limiting the quantity in circulation, as is done in France and other States of the Latin Union. We have, therefore, never feared the immediate effect of the Silver bill, except on the public credit. We did not expect a fall in the price of our bonds, for reasons which we stated in detail more than a month ago. We did not expect any material change in the price of gold, for the premium on gold merely expresses the relation of gold to legal-tender notes.

And so on for a column and a quarter of

And so on for a column and a quarter of similar crawfishing gabble. As to "France and the Latin Union limiting the quantity of silver in circulation," it will be time enough to imitate them when we have filled up with silver coin. France did not stop coining silver until the had about 400 millions of five-franc pieces in circulation. There has been a heavy coining of legal-tender silver in France ever

then the countries composing it have coines hundreds of millions of sliver money. When the United States have done the same to the extent of three or four hundred millions, a will be time enough to call a halt, and order reduced coinage; but it is perfectly idiotic to be talking of the "dangers of aliver inflation" before a single dollar piece has been struck of; but these New York papers—all except the Graphic—appear utterly devoid of sense on the

Ninety-nine years ago, Count Castain Pulas-KI was killed while conducting an assault unce KI was killed while conducting an assault upon Savannah, Ga., then in the possession of the British. An outlawed Polish nobleman, he had met Franklin in Paris, and had tendered his services in behalf of the American revolution ists. A letter of introduction from Franklin to Washington insured him a prominent command in our army. He died in action, yet this mand in our army. He died in action, yet this Government has never recognized his services and the only existing memento of PULLASKI is a monument erected by the citizens of Savannan A bill has just been introduced into Congress as pay \$100,000 to Josephine Supperness of Jahroski, the only surviving descendant of the famous Pole. This amount is claimed to cover his unpaid pay and pension. It would seem to be a rather large estimate, and should be carefully scrutinized by the House Committee before whom the evidence of the claimant will be presented. It is quite likely that some private speculation may be hidden beneath this apparently innocent attempt to induce the Government to cancel what is, to a certain extent, a just obligation.

It was a werry remarkable coincidence, but just as it was announced that the President thought of reopening the question of the New York customs officials, it was announced that Mistah CONKLING was about to deliver an oration over the body of Mr. HAYES. Mistah CONKLING is always threatening to deliver an oration, but never does. Frinatance, a little over a year ago Mistah Conkling threatened to deliver an ora-tion upon the Louisiana Vote, and kept on threatening till the New York Democrats ap-pointed his henchman, Sayth, to the Insurance-Commissionership. We fear that Mistah Conv.
Lino is like the jovial Boniface of the Western
wilds, who used to fire off one barrel of his gue
to call his boarders to dinner, and kept the
other barrel to collect with. If Mistah Conv. LING succeeds in collecting, he will fire off the second barrel.

Believers in miracles will read with interest the story of an actual occurrence last Wednes-day night at a prayer-meeting near Rochester, Ind. Several young men, including Robert King and Elias Bidinger, went to the meet-King and Ellas Bidinger, went to the meeting to make sport of it, and to create a disturt ance. They were reasoned with by the pastor but his exhortations were in vain. Sudden there came up a thunder-storm, the church was truck by lightning, and Bidinger was instantly killed, while the soles of King's feet we terribly blistered. As soon as the latter returned to consciousness he was conver the meeting adjourned.

Evening papers, as a rule, are not particularly lively, but it is not often that one can be from as deadly as John Kully's evening paper, the New York Express. A Tammany official sat down one evening last week to read that paper and died instantly. A match between the Express and the Lightning-Bug Exterminator, best a seven Tammany officials out of one hund ing and popular one.

HUGH HASTINGS, of the New York Con Advertiser, has scaled his altitudinous ear, and from that proud eminence haughtly deciares that he is not asking favors of the Administration, and is "not the sort of individual to kive or take any sweet things of such a Republican Administration as at present exists in the White louse." N-ya-as! But ten't this Has

About this time of year, the Democrat with of which he pretends to be w

The average college student of mu is getting in training for the regatta season. May he be unvexed of boils, but Ob, if he and his fellows were to apply their muscular energy to the spliting of cordwood and the making of roads, what a future might there not be open tor the American Republic!

cenator Conkline has not yet commenced the bombardment of the White House, as he finds it difficult to lay in a sufficient stock of bricks, the plie having been pretty nearly ex Happy thought! How to run the City Gor-

ernment for twenty-six hundred years with calling on the taxpayers for a cent—collect

How idiotic it is for advertisers to say, "If this should meet the eye of So-and-so, he will hear of something to his advantage." And still gold goes kiting up like a water

PERSONAL

John Morrissey will return from the South next week, quite restored to health. Camille Desmoulin's official scarf has been found in France and placed in a muse

Two hundred members of the Athenian Bar have signed an address to Gambetta, thanking him for the tone of his articles in the Republican Francisco on Hellenic subjects. That article of Henri Rochefort's on the

Papal Conclave brought on the Ressife man a fine of 3,000 francs and an imprisonment of months. The hardest part of the matter for was, that had been the last issue of the paper to ous management.

Our Minister to England, Mr. Welch, has

called the attention of the British public to fact that the alumni of Haverford College, offer \$250 for the most practicable plan for

offer \$250 for the most practicable plan for moting the speedy substitution of judicial for valent methods of settling international disputes.

The ubiquitous "Eli Perkins" has found a centenarian lady at Plymouth, Mass., who are she knew Daniel Webster as a boy. While he was at Marshfield, this old lady declared, Daniel was good boy, but after he went to Doston be took to drinking and carousing, and, she believed arres amounted to much, as she never heard of his afterwards.

London editors, despite their impersality, manage to raise large crops of enemies. We have noticed the rejection by the Athenaum Chaof Mr. Walters, M. P., and proprietor of the London Times, and now another well-known journals has been grilled on the same fire. Edmund Yamot the World, has been blackbailed by the Basistenk Club, an organization noted for late here.

and excessive conviviality.

There were two conspicuous omissions from Pope Paus IX.'s will,—those of the name of Don Carlos and of the Prince Imperial. The however, is susceptible of explanation. King alfonso's Government has been on very good time with the clergy, who have, therefore, discounged any Carlist outbreaks, and the Pretender's lost cause generally; and as to Engenie's son, though Napoleon III. upheld the temporal power single-handed for many years, the Pope never ceased is regard him with aversion.

Here is the text of part of the late Popt will, which was all in his own writing: "My bold will, which was all in his own writing: "My bold."

CANA The Greatest of ment Concern bec C

rorogation of

Marked Disresp and Ousted

Present

An Interesting W TOR foronto, March 10.

ed. An old resi settled. An old leaving mounting to \$150,000 married, and died intered with him twe en all that the term gitimate son. Shorth, the son being th nded that an unw eman was found simultaneously a reg month before the birth had been married to hi pretended discoveries the claim, alleging that he to There was a trial of the that the young man wa of the deceased; and the pretended entry in the forgeries. The Vice-Ch cided that Mr. Mercer the Court pronounced a
As no other heirs could
was handed over to th
been disposed of by Par Government wishing to son, Andrew Mercer,

Government wishing to son, Andrew Mercer, \$10,000 is to be appropriated to called the Mercer B \$90,000 is to be devoted formatory institution Ontario Reformatory ance, some \$90,000, has costs, etc.

The Directors of the sociation have decide meeting in this city on grees of a thousand at submitted for entry in O'Donovan Rossa, he some of the lukewarm he styles them) not to fear of creating a riot, him from coming. He riot in Toronto. If C mission-fee to the lecture will be no difficulty; b it would warm the blood give them more than says he has a body-guaraccompany him. He plecture by reading solried in the became Governorsays it contains more teculid say. He says he ing arrested at Torou although an American the United States won to ask for his restor people would vote so power. He is announ Monday, the 18th inst.

The Dominion Grang recently, passed a res recently, passed a rea

interest.

The Orange Incorpo go-by by the Legislatu of again until the nex it will be brought out

QUEBBC, March 10.— disorder in the Legis Rod was admitted with of the Speaker with t er rose from his chi Bergeant-at-Arms, W Chamber, followed b Mr. Angers and his fr ereign, and remaining Chamber. The follow lier's speech at the clo

lier's speech at the clot ture to-day:

Hosobard Gentler Council And Gentler Senally Being desired stitutional manner the this Province regarding affairs and the Minist just taken place, I have to its dissolution at his province of their repressingment as patriotin peace, prosperity, and this Province.

The Speaker then a regued until April 11.

Special Correspondents Special Correspondence outcry that has

rible outcry that has servative press cone Lieutenant-Governor ing his Ministers frog ing the reins of governents, it is not clear sentative is deserving the conservative presser and a traitor to ble Government.

The facts of the ca ant-Governor and hit the best terms for so the Hon. Mr. Anger De Boucherville Governor of guilty. The governor has the tits me public dinner a short would have to drink other municipalities sist the Governmen railway, which was treal, and Ottawa pute about the the road to be of Quebec, a anxious that it shou Montreal. It is a large bonnaes from

large bonnses from all sorts of promiss the road would tak location of the line, bie to build it so the promise of the line, bie to build it so the promise of the line, bie to build it so the same of the sold of the line, and the line followed then brought a bill ling payment of the tign the remaining

its ago, Count Casimir Pulasite conducting an assault upon
then in the possession of the
awed Polish nobleman, he had
a Paris, and had tendered his
t of the American revolutionintroduction from Franklin
insured him a prominent comy. He died in action, yet this
never recognized his services
ting memento of Pulaski is a
d by the citizens of Savannan
en introduced into Congress te
Josephine Suppersuski Jand pension. It would seem to
e estimate, and should be careby the House Committee beidence of the claimant will be
quite likely that some private
be hidden beneath this appattempt to induce the Governwhat is, to a certain extent, a

ing to deliver an oration, but astance, a little over a year ago a threatened to deliver an ora-louisians Vote, and kept on the New York Democrats ap-Jovial Boniface of the Western to fire off one barrel of his gun rders to dinner, and kept the sollect with. If Mistah Conn-collecting, he still not be the collecting, he will not need to

racles will read with int actual occurrence last Wednes-rayer-meeting near Rochester, d. As soon as the latter re-

as a rule, are not particu and often that one can be found
John Kelly's evening
W York Express. A Tamset down one evening last
that paper and died inthe between the Express and
ug Exterminator, best seventy. ng Exterminator, best seventy-officials out of one hundred and

s, of the New York Com eminence haughtily declares king favors of the Administra-the sort of individual to kive as t present exists in the White-as! But isn't this Hastines lican editor who used to sak (EED in mighty interesting let-

e of year, the Democrate of year, the Democra can neighborhoods striving to rm movements exclusively in a down-trodden workingman, ds to be whom.

gre student of muscular gifts ling for the regatta season.

If of boils, but Oh, if he and apply their muscular energy pordwood and the making of the might there not be open tepublic!

of has not yet commenced of the White House, as he lay in a sufficient stock of wing been pretty nearly ex-

How to run the City Gov-six hundred years without syers for a cent—collect the

for advertisers to say, "If be eye of So-and-so, he will his advantage."

s kiting up like a water-

SONAL. vill return from the South ored to health.

ored to health.

lin's official scarf has been laced in a museum.

embers of the Athenian idress to Gambetta, thanking is articles in the Republique subjects.

Henri Rochafort's on the

at on the Reveil's manager and an imprisonment of two part of the matter for him last issue of the paper under.

England, Mr. Welsh, has
f the British public to the
of Haverford College, Pa.,
at practicable plan for prostitution of judicial for viotinternational disputes.
Eli Perkins " has found lymouth, Mass., who says ler as a boy. While he was any declared, Daniel was a e went to Boston he took to to, and, she believed, never a she never heard of him

lespite their impersonarge crops of enemies. We on by the Athensum Clab and proprietor of the Londer will be a consider well-known journalistance for late house it is a conspicuous omissious in effect of the names of Prince Imperial. This, of explanation. King Aise been on very good terms we, therefore, discouraged and the Pretender's lost to Engenie's son, though a temporal power single the Pope never ceased to engenie's son, though a temporal power single the Pope never ceased to engenie's son, though the pope never ceased to engenie's son, though the pope never ceased to enter the little arch estains shown to the plous lood). The monument to we shall not exceed in cost of the late rough the stains shown to the plous lood). The monument to we shall not exceed in cost of the late rough the stains shown to the plous lood). The monument to we shall not exceed in cost of the late rough the stains shown to the plous lood). The monument to we shall not exceed in cost of the late rough the stains shown to the plous lood). The monument to we shall not exceed in cost of the late rough the stains shown to the plous lood). The monument to we shall not exceed in cost of the late rough the stains shown to the plous lood. The monument to we shall not exceed in cost of the late rough the stains shown to the plous lood.

The Greatest of Political Excitement Concerning the Quebec Crisis.

prorogation of the Legislature by Lieutenant-Governor Lettelier.

Sarked Disrespect of the Disappointed and Ousted Politicians.

A Clear Statement of the Causes of the Present Excitement.

An Interesting Will Case at Toronto-O'Donovan-Rossa-Grangers,

TORONTO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Tonowro, March 10.—A case which has exdied considerable interest here has just been stiled. An old resident, Mr. Andrew Mercer, fonorro, March 10.—A case which has excited considerable interest here has just been attied. An old resident, Mr. Andrew Mercer, field in 1871, leaving money and property mounting to \$150,000. He had never been sarried, and died intestate. His housekeeper, who lived with him twenty-five years, and had been all that the term wife implies, bore him an inegitimate son. Shortly after old Mr. Mercer's death, the son being then 24 years of age, it was pretended that an unwitnessed will of the old gentleman was found in a law-book in his library, and, curiously enough, there turned up simultaneously a register showing that, a month before the birth of the boy, Mr. Mercer had been married to his mother. Upon these retended discoveries the young man founded as daim, alleging that he was helr to his father. There was a trial of the claim, and the Vice-Chancellor, who tried the case, declared that he had not the shadow of a doubt that there was no marriage; that the young man was not the legitimate son of the deceased; and that both the will and the pretended entry in the marriage-register were forgeries. The Vice-Chancellor accordingly decided that Mr. Mercer had died intestate, and the Court pronounced a decree to that effect.

meetings, denounced the Government, and wound up by burning their rulers in effigy. It is said the railway bills were foreged through the House in opposition to the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor; and that he, inding his protests unavailing, took upon himself to dismiss his Ministers, and intrust the formation of a new Government to the leaders of the Opposition. The stamp tax of Mr. Treasurer Church, imposing a tax of 10 cents per \$100 on the nominal value of all contracts, and 25 cents on all transfers, etc., to make up the defict in the Quebec Treasury, also created great dissatisfaction, and tended to make the Government unpopular.

The question now to be decided is, whether the Lieutenant-Governor has tramiped the Constitution under foot, and played the part of an usurper; or whether he was justified in assuming that the Government was not acting in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the people, and that he had a right to step in and protect them from the operation of legislation which was clearly unjust, if not unconstitutional.

MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 10.—There were forty com MONTRAL, March 10.—There were forty commercial failures in Montreal in January last, aggregating liabilities of \$1,274,900; assets, \$687,300; deficiency, \$587,600. Eleven failures have taken place since the 1st of March, aggregating liabilities of \$330,000, and assets \$112,000.

The value of imports at this port for the mouth of February last was \$1,752,112,—a decrease of \$774,000 compared with the corresponding month of last year. The principal falling-off was in dry-goods,—the imports of woolens alone having been some \$200,000 less than in February, 1877, and of cottons about \$150,000.

Orangemen and Catholics had a collision on the Papineau road, in the outskirts of this city, to-night. Knives and clubs were freely used. One young man was stabbed in the ribs, and others were badly pummeled. The police were sent for to quell the disturbance, and succeeded in making a number of arrests.

The new Presbyterian Church on Dopchester street, which cost \$100,000, was dedicated to-day. Dr. Ormiston, of Brooklyn, N. Y., presched in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. McKay, of Brighton, Eng., in the evening.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

OTTAWA, March 10.—The value of the exports of rish and fish-product from the Dominion in 1877 was \$5,874,880, of which the United States took \$1,225,275 worth.

The total amount of losses by fire in the Dominion for the last year is \$29,261,000; losses to insurance companies, \$10,637,700. The losses ware immensely augmented by the great fire at St. John.

The control of the co

CRAZY GEORGE FRANCIS

An Eccentric Harangue by "The Champion Lunatic of the World."

An Extraordinary Hodge-Podge of Per. sonal Reminiscences, Prophetic Utterances, and Buffoonery.

Matter and Impertinency Mixed-Some Reason and Much

The irrepressible G. F. T. spoke in Hershey Music Hall, yesterday, to an audience of about 300. His subject as advertised was "The Financial Crash," but it proved to be George Francis Train. He ascended the platform with his hat and overcoat on. After removing several articles from the pocket of the latter, he shed it and dropped it on the floor. Then he pulled off his rubbers and threw them down, and appeared in a full dress suit, with white kids. Rumpling his hair a little, he then, with a sort of hop, skip, and jump, moved to the edgs of the platform and began his nondescript talk.

If he wanted any better evidence, he said, of

If he wanted any better evidence, he said, of the force of the psychological tidal wave, it was to see the number of people present on four hours' notice. He never saw any kind of a show, dogs, snakes, or the two-headed man, brought out on the same day. [Laughter.] He had been advertised for the first time in the advertised for the first time in the morning papers, and how the audience managed to find out he was here, and was going to lecture, he couldn't understand, unless it was psychology. It was pretty fair to presume, then, if such an audience would come out on two or three hours' notice, that 5,000 people couldn't have got into the hall, even though there were nigger-minstrels, a circus, the Siamese twins, or any other monstrosity in town. [Laughter.] There must be something going on. He didn't know why he was here. He came by mere accident. He ended his Presidential campaign here [laughter], where he held his one thousandth convention. He made the country pay all his hall-rent, hotel bills, personal expenses, etc., and to pay him \$30,000 a

order that his hearers might see that he was not profane. He himself had attended the Blanton Duncan Convention. The only great man there, he was ritchforked out. Yet the same crowd had had the impudence, five vars later, to go to Toledo and call themselves Greenback men. All voted for one of the other candidates. Why was he (Train), backed by 1,028 Conventions of Greenbackers, with a platform of prosperity and industry, left out? "One same man and 45,000,000 lunatics. [Great laughter.] All in favor of that say aye!"

A few said "Ave." but there was one "no." "There is a man," said Mr. Train, "who belongs to that rotten crowd." [Laughter.] This was "the second portion of the first lesson by way of introduction."

If he coulded to President, he thought the next best thing was to SNASH 71M CHURCHES.

He went to New York. He thought he would be President. He could not believe that everybody would vote for bankruptcy. He waited for the people to come to the St. Nicholas and cheer him. They didn't come. Three days be ore the election he went thio Wall street and saw 10,000 listening to Brooks. They saw him (Train) and yelled for him, paying no more attention to Brooks. He would head audiences. He never had and never would. But the police came to him and said, "Speak, Mr. Train, and it will drive them away." [Laughter.] He saw psychologically. He predated that there would be a big fire, that a steamer would go down, that we were on the eve of a financial crisis.

EVERTYTHING HE PROPHESIED CAME TO PASS. After that some one told him that Woodhull and Claffin were arrested for obscenity. This led him to discover that the Church was bigger than the State—that Beecher could use it as an agent to throw women into jail in order to cover up his lechery over in Brooklyn. He wrote them that he would go their ball, as he was satisfied they were sacrified to cover up the rotten state of soclety. He put a pistol in his pocket. "If you touch those women you touch me, and I'll blow your brains out." For five weeks there wasn't anot

kboard at night, and tell what was to hap-"All in favor of my being Dictator say aye,"

"All in favor of my being Dietator say aye," was his next appeal.

The responses were pretty general, but one hadividual shouted "No."

"That man wants to be Dictator himself." was Mr. Train's repit. "All who have had their money's worth." he continued, "say aye." Nearly everybody signified that he or she had been well repaid by singing out a decided aye. This served the lecturer for a peroration, and the audience got up and went out on the street to laugh, like the melancholy Jacques, "sans intermission, an hour by the dial."

Mr. Train lectures at Herabey Hall this afternoon "to ladies only."

THE RAILROADS.

DETAILS OF THE NEW YORK MEET-The New York Tribune gives the following account of the proceedings of the Managers meeting at New York, at which the railroad war on East-bound freights was brought to a terminate of the state of the

The conference of railroad Managers met at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning. There were present J. H. Rutter, of the New York Central; U. R. Blanchard, of the Eric; A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania; and Mr. Doberty, of the Baltimore & Oblo, constituting the Executive Committee of the trank lines; Messrs. Newell, of the Lake Shore; Ledyard, of the Michigan Central; Osbors, of the Wabash; Seargeant, of the Grand Trank; Spriggs, Great Western of Canada; Muir and Perry, Cauada Southern; Haribut, Cleveland, Columbua, Cincinnat; & Indianapolis and Indianapolis & St. Louis; McMullin, Chicaro & Alton; White, Detroit & Milwaukee; Potter and Edwards, Flint & Pere Marquette; Peck, Chicago & Lake Huron; and Simpson, Vandaiin, —representing Western railroads. Mr. Bliss, of the Boston & Albany; Mr. Mills, of the Yermont Central; and Albert Fink, Trank Lines Commissioner, and N. Guilford, Commissioner of the Western Association, were also in attendance. Mr. Blanchard acted as Chairman and Mr. Guilford as Secretary.

After remarks from several of those present in respect to the present unsatisfactory condition of the transportation business of the country, Mr. Fink was asked to address the meeting. He spoke at length, advocating the plan proposed by him at the Chicago meeting, Feb. G. reference to which was made in yesterday's Tribuse. This scheme provides that an agreement shall be entered into to divide at once the whole East-bound freight business from each important competing point, division to be made in kind; in case percentages of division could not be settled by the companies, the Commissioners were to decide. Mr. Fink admitted that there were difficulties in the way of carrying out such a scheme, but he claimed that they were not insurmountable, and he believed that they bear not insurmountable, and he believed that they bear practiced in the past.

Finality Mr. Huribut offered the following:

Finality Mr. Huribut offered the following:

unprofitable cutting of rates which had been practiced in the past.

Finally Mr. Hurlbut offered the following:

Resolves, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is desirable to establish equitable, agreed divisions of East-bound tonnage from the principal competing points and districts in the West, and that, therefore, the Commissioners (Mears, Fink and Guilford) be requested to report a detailed plan for carrying the same into practical operation. And we agree to abide by the plan and percentages that may, after full hearing, to be assumed to each company for the period of six bouth.

To this resolution all entitled to vote gave their votes in the affirmative, except Mr. Newell, of the Lake Shore. He did not object to the first part of the resolution, but he was not willing to agree to the clause leaving the questions of plan and percentage to the Commissioners, without first consulting Mr. Vanderbilt. The meeting therefore adjourned to 8 o'clock last evening, to give Mr. Newell time to consider the matter, and an opportunity to confer with Mr. Vanderbilt.

At the evening session, Mr. Newell again hesitated to give his assent to the adoption of the resolution, and at one time it was thought that it could not be passed. All the members of the Conference.

The pressure was so great that Mr. Newell finally consented to vote for the resolution, if the time during which the different roads bound themselves to its terms was limited to three months, instead of six months. This change was readily agreed to by the other members of the Conference.

The next question for consideration was the advance of raies. The last schedule that was adopted to make the tariff rate on and after next question for consideration was the advance of raies. The iast schedule that was adopted to make the tariff rate on and after next question for consideration was the advance of raies. The iast schedule that was adopted to make the tariff rate on and after next Monday 30 cents a hundred on grain from Chicago to New York. Other classes to its terms was limited to three months, instead of six months. This change was readily agreed to by the other members of the Conference.

The next question for consideration was the adoption of the control of the c

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul makes the following statement for the business of

MICHIGAN ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LANSING, Mich., March 10.—Reports to the

Lansing, Mich., March 10.—Reports to the State Railroad Commissioner from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1877, show five persons killed and eight slightly injured on Michigan roads.

Since the reported sale of the Chicago & Northeastern to the Lake Shore Road various rumors have been afloat. President Turner states that the road is owned mostly by Lansing and Flint people, and that the Grand Trunk does not own a dollar of stock.

CAMPAIGN OF THE CANONICUS. NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The steamboat Shannon, from Ouachita River, with 900 bales of cotton, at 3 a. m., collided with the monitor of cotton, at 3 a. m., collided with the monitor Canonicus, and sank in a few minutes. Capt. Depart thinks no lives were lost. The Canonicus is at anchor in the river at the foot of Canal street. This is the second steamboat sunk by collision with her. Steamboatmen claim that the light displayed by the monitor is insufficient. The boat is a total loss. A portion of the cargo may be saved badly damaged. The boat and cargo were valued at \$60,000.

The bost and cargo may be saved badly damaged. The bost and cargo were valued at \$60,000.

'OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—A Board of Trade mass-meeting is called for to-morrow evening to present to Congress Omaha's claims for the establishment of a branch mint here. Nearly two-thirds of the silver product of the country, representing \$60,000,000 in walue, besides over \$6,000 curs of base builton were handled here last year. The aggregate business of the Omaha melting works last: year was about \$5,000,000. They reflort will be made to secure a branch mint.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

WATERTOWN, N. T., March 10.—The St. Lawmer River is free from ice from the lake to Ogdensburg.

That plank was also adopted after a few had incomposed and papeal shall be declared void, and a new assessment.

That plank was also adopted after a few had incomposed and papeal shall be allowed on the second assessment.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR.

The Successors of the Communists Adopt a Platform with

And Promulgate a Declaration of Principles.—The Despotism of the Wages System.

The United Sections of the Socialistic Labor party of the City of Chicago held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 45 North Clark street, and transacted a great amount of business, indicating their groundwork of operations in the coming municipal campaign. Four Sections were represented, and the attendance was quite large. The party has, it seems, reversed its tactics in regard to the admission of the representatives of the press, and now the formerly-despused reporter is looked upon as a being not wholly unfit to take a sest and notes amongst the elect. One of the craft applied for admission yesterday. The Sergeaut-at-Arms checked him in his bold stride for a scat, and, detaining him till all had become quiet, said in a voice of awful solemnity: "Mr. Chairman, the reporter of The Tribune prays for admission." And they all with one accord lifted up their voices and said: "Let him enter." Now the reporter of The Tribune prays for admission." And they all with one accord lifted up their voices and said: "Let him enter." Now the reporter of The Tribune phase of the consumption of the Order must be observed.

There were three Chairmen and three Secretaries was a German, another an English-speaking man, and German, another an English-speaking man, and the agent is a subscription of the works of the order must be observed.

Answeraper was warred immediately to support the workstogman (with the angula description) that the about he with a manual description.

Answeraper was warred immediately to support the workstogman (with the angula description) that the about he with the angula description.

taries conducting the meeting. One of the Presidents and one of the Secretaries was a Presidents and one of the Secretaries was a German, another an English-speaking man, and another a Bohemian. All business was done thrice—once in each language. Mr. Samuel Goluwater was the English presiding-officer, and Mr. Morgan acted as Secretary.

The first business was the reading of a decision from the National Executive Committee of the sparty to the effect that a Section must have been in corranguation for at least a veer bear of the section o

have been in organization for at least a year be-fore it could nominate any candidates for pub-lic office; and that no man could become the nominee of the party unless ne had been a

fore it could nominate any candidates for public office; and that no man could become the nominee of the party unless he had been a Socialist for at least one year.

The Chair then announced that the "DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES" would be read, and the Secretary read the following document, which was adopted as read:

No cood can be obtained by electing men to office except as representatives of ideas and principles that tend to elevate and add to the happiness and comfort of mankind. Heretofore the political contests in this city have been between the "ins" and "outs." The desire for the spoils of office has been the moving cause, and not a question of principles for a desire to do good. The old parties are all opposed to the interests of the working classes, uniting at all times to defeat any measure or movement for the purpose of improving their condition, and using every means in their power to keep them divided. That they have forfeited all claim to the notice of the people has been abandantly proven by the condition of the city at the present time. The robberies of the public offices, the immense debt of the city, the amount of unpaid taxes (the list of the tax-fighters including many of the leaders and even the officeholders of the party), prompt us, the Socialistic Labor party, to repudiate the old parties and their work, and present the following as our declaration of principles and local platform:

Earth, air, light, and water are natural gifts: therefore priceless. As all these things are essential to the support of human life, every maniborn into this world has a natural right, to a share of them, and it is the duty of the Government which exists for the common good to see that no man nor number of men shall bold a monopoly of these natural gifts to the exclusion of the equality.

tion depends upon the means that shall enlarge the knowledge and increase the wealth of the workers.

Fig. 7.—That, as the wealth of the world is distributed through the wages-system, its better distribution must come through higher wages and better opportunities, until wages shall represent the earning and not the necessities of labor, thus melting out of existence profit upon labor, and making self-employed labor the natural and logical step from wages—slavery to free-labor.

Siz?a.—Thatail altempts to anticipate co-operation in advance of society conditions are exotics, mere hot-house growths, that are kept alive for a time through the sheer force of character and self-sacrifice of their leadership, and are as foreign to an atmosphere of cheap labor and a world of wages as are the plants of the Tropics in a Northern clime.

Setenth—That the first step toward the emancipation of labor is a reduction of the hours of labor; that the added leisure produced by a reduction of the hours of labor will operate upon the natural causes that affect the habits and customs of the people, enlarging wants, stimulating ambition, decreasing idleness, and increasing wages.

Immediately following the declaration was THE PLATFORM, which was read and adopted, plank by plank, as follows:

Plank 1.—The health of the city is of the first importance, therefore the city must be cleaned and kept clean.

Adopted.

Plank 2.—Sanitary inspection of food, dwellings, factories, and workshops.

Adopted.

Plank 2—Sanitary inspection of food, dwellings, factories, and workshops.

Adopted, after the word "all " had been inserted after the word "food," "We want to get after some of these rich bugs," explained one of the party.

Plank 3—The establishment of public baths in each division of the city.

Adopted.

Plank 4—The abolition of the city.

Plank 4—The abolition of the city.

Adopted.

Plank 4—The abolition of the contract system, il public work to be done by the day. Plank 5-Eight hours' work per day for all city

employes.
Adopted.
Plank 6—The abolition of all fees; a fixed salary for all city officers. Aldermen included; no salary to exceed \$2,000 per year.

for all city omess, to exceed \$2,000 per year.

Adopted.

Plank 7—The city to be run on a cash basis, not a dollar to be expended until collected.

Unfortunately for the much-sought solution of the knotty problem at present vexing the city officials, Plank No. 7 was passed by in silence.

Plank 8—The common-school system of the city must be extended until there is accommodation for all; the High-School shall not be allowed to interfere with such extension.

aired their devices for preventing tax fighting and collecting past-due taxes, notwithstanding the statement that legislative interference was becessary to change the tax aystem.

The leaders of the meeting kept quiet concerning this "plank," atvising that what the best heads of the day had been unable to successfully bring about would not probably be now accomplished by an inexperienced political party of laboring man.

on to say that
immediately to support the workingman (with
the usual adjectives): that it should be called
the Labor Bulletin; and closed with the statement that every wages-worker should consider
it his bounden duty to subscribe and assist the
enterprise.

it his bounden duty to subscribe and assist the enterprise.

Mr. Parsons made a very nice speech about that Parsons is a printer, and he could undeabtedly run that paper to his own eminent astisfaction. He didn't say so, but it is probably so. His innate modesty prevented him from pressing his "eternal fitness" upon the meeting. Somebody moved to strike out the words "trades-unions." He wanted the paper run by Socialists in behalf of Socialism. Mr. John McAuliff made that speech.

Mr. Parsons replied that 'nineteen-twentieths of the Socialists were trades-union men.

Mr. McAuliff responded that hineteen-twentieths of the did not want the trades-union Socialists. He did not want the trades-union to run the enjerprise under the guise of Socialism while workers while workers.

Socialists. He did not want the trades unions to run the enterprise under the guise of Socialism while working only for the primalization of trades-unionism. The Labor Standard had been so managed, and he could prove that the Socialism that once ruled that organ had been sold to the lenemy—trades-unionism.

The Chair took occasion to remark that "if the trades-union men run the paper it will run to Hell."

That settled it, and the trades-union was stricken out, and Mr. Parsons' resolutions were adopted. Upon Mr. Parsons' motion the resolutions were then added to the doclaration of principles, and the whole thing was turned over to a committee of Messrs. Pfelier, Concert, and Balaratzsky for revision.

Balaratzsky for revision.
An application from the Shoemakers' Union asking the privilege of concerted action was referred to the Agnation Committee, and after the transaction of some minor business the meeting adjourned.

INDIANA'S VAGRANT LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—On an appea from Parke County, the Supreme Court yester-day decided that the Suspected Felon act was constitutional on the point involved, viz.: That the subject matter of all the sections is embraced in the title, and the provisions in which are at issue, are properly connect with. Going outside of the record of with. Going outside of the record of the case, the Court say that the other provisions of the act, touching arrest without a warrant and dispensing with a jury trial, will be considered when they come up. These are the points involved in the cases appealed from Marion and Allen Counties, in both of which the act was declared procurity in call.

Flashing in their pearly sheen, From the glorious coralline, See those teeth untarnished! White alike the back and front Yes, by the fragran Sozodont. May beauty's mouth be garnis

When the skin is hot and dry, take Sanford

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE

FOR CATARRH A

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PREMAMENTLY CURES SNEEZING OR HEAD-COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATABRII; THICK, YELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES, CALLED CHRONIC CATARRIE, ROTTING AND SLODGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH BISCHARGES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND ULCERATIONS OFFER EXTENDING TO THE EYE, EAR, TRIBOAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CATABRIL. ALSO NERVOUS HEADACHS, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED MEMORY, AND LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

CLOUDED MENORY, AND LOSS OF NERTE POWER.

This Great Local and Constitutional Remedy for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, including Hay Fever and all affections of the Rye, Ear, and Throat, is prepared entirely by distillation, and contains, in the form of vaportise desences, the greatest healing and puritying properties known to modern chemistry.

By means of Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaler, which accompanies every bottle free of charge, it is inhaled, thus acting directly on the Nasal Passages, which is instantly cleanses of foul mucous accumulations, subduing inflammation, when extending to the Kye, Ear, and Throat, restoring the senses of Slight, Hearing, and Taste when affected, leaving the head decolorised, clear, and open, the breath sweet, the breathing easy, and every scuse in a grateful and soothed condition. Internally administed, it permeates every fluid of the body, cleaning the entire mucous or measuremeous system through resent in Catarrh. It builds up the enceeded and broken-down constitution, robs the disease of its virus, and permits the formation of liesith-Bestoring Blood. Its united action, by external and internal use, enables it to succeed when every other known remedy utterly fails; and unless the system is prostrated by acrofula or consumption beyond recuperation, it will affect a permanent cure.

Sanford's Radical Cure is of marvelous efficacy in the treatment of sore, Weak, Infamed, Bed or Mattery Eyes; Ulceration and Infammation of the Kar, Violent Pains. Neuralgia, Ringing Noise in the Head, Delirium and Dearness; Sore Throat. Ulcerated Sore Throat. Elongation of Uvula, Swelling of the Tonsit, Ticking Cough, and Biseding of the Lungs Nervous Headache. Dixiness, Chouded Achieve, Los of Nervous Force, Dix whether of Catarrhat origin or Joseph Control of the Control of the

• GOLLING •

VOLTAIC PLASTERS Electricity and Healing-Balsams United The Most Wonderful Plaster

in the World. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Rheumatian, Neuralria, Local Palin, Weak spina, Weak and Sore Langs, Coughs and Coule, Weak fast, Weak Kidneys, Nervous freether weak fast, Weak Kidneys, Nervous freether freethers, Schaffestons, Schaffestons, Falarged Spicen, Female Weakmen, Shooting Faling through the Lotins and Back, Lack of Strength and Artisty, Spasms or Fila, and Nervous Huscular and Spining Affections, relieved and cared when every other biaster, liniment, and iotin falls.

Be careful to outsin COLLING VOLTAGE FLASTISM. Be careful for outside COLLING VOLTAGE FLASTISM. The combination of the street, which is the careful for outside COLLING VOLTAGE Flates, with a combination of the street, which is the careful for all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the united States and Canadas, and by WREEL & PUTTRE. Providers, Rosion, Mass.

although the clearings of the Chicago banks last sek exhibit a decline compared with the corre-ording week of last year, this is much smaller sponding week of last year, this is much smaller than that of the preceding week. The banks have reported some increase in the applications for discounts. The country demand for currency and loans has declined to small proportions. The movement of hogs to market is nearly over for this season, and the country roads are still impassable with mud. Collections are hard and sales slow, and this state of things will probably last, with its unfavorable influence on financial business, till the country roads can be freely used again. Rates of discount were 7@10 per cent. New York exchange

563, 765 \$ 563, 765 817, 275 259, 217 189, 432 216, 639 274, 709 d'g w'k last year 19, 879, 722 \$1,861,047 1,668,579 Correspond's w'k last year 19, 878, 722 1,088, 579
GEOGRAPHICAL EXHBEIT OF CURRENCY CHANGES.

The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared
the following statement showing by States the
amount of National Bank notes issued, the amount
of legal-tender notes deposited in the United
States Treasury to retire National Bank circulation from June 20, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1878, and the

ing on deposit at the latter date: Legal-tenders on deposit with the U.S. Freamers at date.
Legal-tender notes three Nations of the U.S. Treamers and the U.S. Treamers of the U.S. Treamers and the U.S. Treamers of the U.S. Treamers o

\$ 1,299,890 \$ 641,200 \$ 400,185 \$ 38,200 \$ 100,185 \$ 38,200 \$ 100,480,185 \$ 38,200 \$ 100,480,185 \$ 38,300 \$ 67,385 \$ 1,252,910 \$ 1,514,840 \$ 12,592,485 \$ 17,591,791 \$ 2,125,995 \$ 1,004,000 \$ 84,175 \$ 198,010 \$ 1,577,190 \$ 316,900 \$ 820,694 \$ 45,370 \$ 463,700 \$ 463,800 \$ 463,8 77, 149 3, 270 93, 300 114, 132 32, 158 2, 277, 867 49, 744 1, 151, 089 172,540 146,794 187,672 154,686 173,105 100,300 117,765 65, 913 1, 321 2.785,000 223,340 90,000 1,774,540 724,869 4,050,720 1,500,439 1,214,999 1,214,999 1,483,221 743,471 233,080 Indiana
Ililaois
Michigan
Wisconsin
Owa
Vinnesota
ansas
Urraska.
vada.
urado 360, 200 gal - tender

Total..... \$45,846, 470 \$77.640, 320 \$11, 828, 585 BUSINESS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN PEB-

179, 712, 421
142, 056, 957
96, 083, 903
40, 348, 196
48, 063, 587
30, 056, 510
39, 437, 707, 825
23, 873, 523
17, 581, 068
15, 047, 0.00
5, 325, 464
4, 275, 520 160, 238, 132, 256 6x, 838, 40b 6x, 838, 40b 6x, 838, 40b 7x, 857, 372, 800 8x, 186, 604 7x, 800 1x, 8 1,730,362 1,365,014 2,238,606 4, 704, 923 1, 488, 708 918, 778

THE STOCK MARKET. Chicago capitalists have taken a heavy hand in the pending bull movement in Northwestern. the pending bull movement in Northwestern. Large smounts of money have gone forward to New York for the purchase of stock. Among other interesting and plausible rumors is one to the effect that local Western capital has combined for the purpose of capturing the control of Northwestern, and domesticating its dividends for the future in this section of our glorious Republic. However this may be, the price continues to go up. Outsiders who are preparing to climb over each other to get into the pool, should wait long enough to read the following from the New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday:

giders who are preparing to climb over each other to get into the pool, should wait long enough to read the following from the New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday:

The stock market was strong with a few exceptions all day. The principal movement was in Lake Shors, the Northwesterns, St. Pauls, Western Union, and New York Cental, and was the result of liberal purchases by brokers supposed to represent a new clique. This combination appears to be inclined to discount the spring business and to take advantage of the zeneral good feeling which is likely to arise from an earnest effort on the part of our merchants to make the best of the situation and to reap all the advantages possible from the spring trade. In moving stocks upward the clique hope to be able to unload at a prodit, and if they can induce no buying among outsiders they may be successful in distributing their load among the shorts from time to time, and by careful manipulation get rid of some blocks which have been carried for some months past.

THE NEW YORK RESUMPTION AUT VIRTUALLY REPEALED.

The New York Assembly has virtually repealed the New York State Resumption act. The bill to repeal was ordered on March 6 to a third reading, and the Albany correspondents of the New York papers agree that there will be no opposition to the final passage of the bill. The State Resumption act made State taxes payable in gold only; the Repeal bill makes them payable in any legal-tender currency. The representatives of the farming interests vote for the bill on the ground that it would be impossible for their constituents to get sufficient gold for the payment of their taxes, unless they paid a heavy premium for it.

A BEW STOCK SOARD IN NEW YORE.

The proprietors of the "Blackboard" Exchanges in New York, which are about to be squelched by the withdrawal of the instruments of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, are maturing a new scheme to save their business and continue their competion with the Stock Exchange. A new organization termed "The Metropolitan

| Description |

20, 784, 218 5, 144, 891

Excess of exports over imports......\$27,638, 184 \$134,712,52 BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

The Boston Advertiser says, with regard to the condition of business in that city:

The volume of business is not large, and prices show a tendency to droop, but a great degree of scivity is hardly to be expected so early in the year, and the spring sales may present a more fattering record. There is some danger that low prices may induce manufacturers to put upon the market poorer goods,—in some cases, indeed, this is already evident, and a large amount will be piled up which will prove unsalable at any price. Even our most restricted classes have discernment enough to distinguish good from bad, and the only way to make a good market is to produce desirable goods. ion of business in that city:

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 100%@101 in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99%@99 cents on the in gold FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Bid. . 108% . 108% . 108% . 108% . 108% . 108% . 103% . 102% United States 6s of '81.
United States 5-20s of '85.
United States 5-20s of '87.
United States 5-20s of '87.
United States 5-20s of '88.
United States 10-40s.
United States 10-40s.
United States 4s of '81.
United States 4s coupons.

LOCAL SECURITIES. The brokers paid *104% for Chicago city cent bonds; Chicago city water bonds and Cool County bonds remained as before quoted. Other

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, March 9.—Gold opened at 101% and closed at 101, the extremes of the day, and the latter the lowest price reached since the Gold Ex-change was established. Carrying rates, 4½ to 3. Silver at London 54 3-16d. Here silver bars are 119% in greenbacks and 118% in gold. Silver oin 1 per cent discount.

Governments weak. Railroad bonds strong. State bonds steady.

The stock market was strong and higher in the early dealings, when prices advanced 14 to 114 per cent. Towards midday a weak tone set in, and a cent. Towards midday a weak tone set in, and a reaction of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\times\$ per cent took place. During the afternoon the market continued lower and heavy under considerable pressure to sell. The decline from the highest point ranged between \$\times\$ to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent cent, the closing quotations being generally the lowest of the day.

Transactions aggregated \$\frac{4}{2}\$, 000 shares, of which \$3,000 were New York Central, 18,700 Lake Shore, 12,600 Northwestern common, 7,300 preferred, 5,300 St. Paul common, 3,100 preferred, 17,700 Lackswanna, 2,200 Delaware & Hudson, 3,600 Morris & Essex, 3,000 Pacific Mail, and 9,500 Western Union.

Money, 3@5 per cent, closing at \$\mathcal{B}\$. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5. Castoms receipts, \$382, 000. Treasury disbursements, \$780,000, Clearings, \$14,000,000.

Sterling strong; long, 484; short, 486.

The weekly bank-statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$135,400 specie; increase, \$3,700.500;

The weekly oans-statement is as follows: I oans, decrease, \$135, 400; specie, increase, \$3,790,500; legal-stenders, decrease, \$2,482,000; deposits, increase, \$1,222,500; circulation, increase, \$46,600; reserve, increase, \$1,002,875. The banks now bold \$13,947,920 in excess of the legal requirements.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for two days

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 1,614 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 5 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars No. 2 do, 37 cars Nd. 2 soft spring. 9 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (59 wheat): 5 cars high-mixed corn, 49 cars new do, 100 cars new mixed, 6 cars No. 2 corn, 157 cars rejected, 14 cars no grade (331 corn): 1 car No. 1 oats, 25 cars No. 2 white. 8 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (37 oats): 2 cars No. 1 rye, 3 cars No. 2 do, 1 car no grade (6 rye): 13 cars No. 2 do, 1 car no grade (6 rye): 13 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars extra No. 3 do, 1 car ordi-19

nary No. 3 do, 9 cars feed (28 barley). Total, 461 cars, or 188,000 bu. Inspected out: 14,807 bu wheat, 915 bu corn, 704 bu oats, 586 bu rye, March 9, March 2, March 10, 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1877. 81, 987 84, 000 34, 297 829, 811, 821, 831, 932 84, 837 12, 984 47, 818 2944, 657 213, 715 211, 294 890 8, 000 10, 489 64, 687 82, 233 121, 007 85, 225 13, 482 21, 671 19, 656 Receipts
Flour, bris.....
Wheat bu.....
Corn, bu.....
Oats bu.....
Barley, bu.....
Barley, bu.....
Live hogs, No...
Live hogs, No...
Shioments

Live hogs, No. 13, 492 21, 671 19, 656
Shipments 70, 648 82, 467 28, 411
Flour, Dris. 480, 605 601, 893 46, 138
Corn, bu. 810, 87 62, 492 21, 482 2105, 496
Osta, bu. 19, 694 21, 482 2105, 496
Cattle, No. 31, 859 24, 419 23, 903
Cattle, No. 31, 859 24, 419 23, 903
Cattle, No. 9, 837 16, 334 15, 097
The following were the exports from New York
for the weeks ending as dated:

March a, March 2, March 10, 1978. 1877.
Flour, bris. 36, 707 246 35, 480 839, 655
The leading produce markets were fairly active
Saturday, and generally lower, but not so weak as heretofore, the tone being steady during the greater part of the session and firm near the close. The news from Europe was not specially encouraging to holders, consols being steady, while breadstuffs were quiet in England and dull in New York. Our receipts were moderate in volume for the sesson,

to holders, consols being steady, while breastants were quiet in England and dull in New York. Our receipts were moderate in volume for the season, and shipments ditto.

There was a reasonable degree of activity in the dry-goods market, and a uniformly shady set of prices. An increasing attendance of buyers as well as an increased volume of mail orders is noted, and jobbers are in good humor. In the grocery market little change was observable. There was a fair degree of activity in the demand for staple and fancy goods, and the general tenor of prices was steady. Coffees and sugars were the firmest articles in the list. No changes were apparent in the butter and cheese markets. They were unsettled in tone and weak. Roll was almost unsalable, owing to the warm weather. There was an active city and country demand for fish, and prices were steady all around. Dried fruits continue in good request at very full prices. The quotations of oils remained unchanged, the general market being steady at Friday's figurea. No changes were developed in the leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets. Paints were in good request, and ruled firm at \$8.50 for strictly pure lead, and at \$8.50 for fancy brands.

The lumber market was fairly settive and firm. Orders are coming in from all quarters, and the level trade is increasing. The mild weather has

The lamber market was fairly active and firm. Orders are coming in from all quarters, and the local trade is increasing. The mild weather has nearly ended the logging season, and the men are coming out of the woods. It is believed that the stock at some of the largest manufacturing points will be below any of the recent estimates. The seed market was fairly active, clover being a shade easier under slightly increased receipts. The advance in freights also caused weakness. The hay market was steady. Wool and broom-corn hay market was steady. Wool and broom-corn were in moderate request at the quotations. Hides were steady under a fair local inquiry with small eccipts, Poultry was slow and weak. The of-erings were not large, but the mild weather made rerings were not large, but the mild weather made sellers anxious to close out the stock on hand. Potatoes were steady under a light local inquiry. Rail freights were moderately active, and quoted steady, on the basis of 20c per 100 hs of grain to New York. On Monday the tariff on fourth-class

will be as follows: To New York, 30c per 100 fbs; to Boston, 35c; Philadelphia, 28c; Baltimore, SHIPPING VALUES.

Cash wheat at \$1.04½ for fresh receipts, with through freights 9s 6d Cork for orders, would cost 46s Cork for orders, which was Beerbohm's last quotation for prompt shipment.

The following statement shows the different kinds of foreign goods on which duties have been paid at Chicago during the past week, with the for-eign value of the same. With gold at 1014, the cur-rency selling value of these goods in Chicago is

Unleage is pained in the control of the control 137. 25 48.75 222. 85 71.79 225. 00 2, 144. 80 41. 00 7. 93 847. 36 195 316 258 530 5, 362 164

Cheese rennet. 228
Cheese coloring. 1.60
Total 311, 227
Total 28, 288.64

WHEAT AT ODESSA.
The New York Froduce Exchange Weekly says:
On the 14th ult. twelve steamers had arrived at Odessa, two of which had sailed for Sebastopol, having an aggregate tonnage measurement of 71, 500 tons, equal to a carrying capacity for 2, 500, 100 tons, equal to a carrying capacity for 2, 500, 100 tons, equal to a carrying capacity for 2, 500, 100 tons, equal to a carrying capacity for 2, 500, 100 tons, equal to desse for Marseilles and England, with the conditions that the vessels were to be ready fifteen days after the final arrangement of the armistice. There were consequently several steamers enroute for Odessa in addition to the twelve that had already arrived there. In addition to the already specified stocks of wheat at Odessa and Nicolaieff, which amounted to 984, 000 quarters, equal to 7, 872, 000 bu. there is said to be over a million quarters in Agov Sea ports, equal to 8, 000, 100 bu, which may be taken to include the quantity available in the immediate island districts, the quality of which it is at least unsafe to reckon upon as good. There is also said to be a million quarters, or 8, 000, 000 bu, at railway stations ready to be transported to the seaboard.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active in futures, with a good deal doing in spot lard. The market was again weak at the outset under large offerings, which were partially brought out by advices of weakness on the seaboard, while lard declined 3d per 112 lbs in Liverpool. But the shorts took hold rather freely, and the market recovered tone, especially as there was again a good demand for lard to ship at the low rates of freight which it was understood could not be obtained after Saturday. The shipments of sard last week were some 15,000 tos in excess of the receipts and manufacture.

The following table exhibits the detailed shipment of provisions for the week ending March 7, and since Nov. 1, 1877, as compared with the corresponding time last ending. 1.60

1, 1877, as compared with the corresponding time last season:

For veex ending Since Nos. 1, Same time, Articles. March 7, 78. 1877. 1876-77.

Pork, bris. 12, 807 104, 168 119, 042 1484, 168 119, 042 1484, 168 119, 042 1484, 168 119, 042 1484, 168 119, 042 1484, 168 119, 042 1484, 168 149, 042 1484, 168 149, 042 1484, 168 149, 044 148, 168 148

to good Minnesota springs. \$5.0065.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs. \$6.006.25; patent springs. \$6.506 8.00; low grade. \$2.5063.50; rye. \$5.0063.25; buck-wheat, \$2.0063.00.

Brax—Was in good demand and firmer. Sales aggregated 70 tons at \$13.25 per ton on track, and \$13.259 13.75 free on board cars.

Cons Maat—Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at \$14.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was more than usually active for fatured and the same figure for March delivery, the laster being the strongest deal. The British market were quiet, and closed heavy, though some private advices called them steader, and New York was active early, but closed dull. Our recepts were rarker light, only 80 car-loads being inspected into store, but apparently our stock is growing, and fears were expressed that the advance in freight rates, to take effect Monday, will materially leasen the volume of shipments till the season of navigation opens. For these reasons the market for futures was rather heavy limited for fature of shipments till the season of navigation opens. For these reasons the market for futures was rather heavy limited to show a philippers, with light offerings. It is somewhat singular that regular and fresh receipts of wheat should sall at really the same price as for May delivery, as was the close. Seller May ranged at 16.51.034, and advanced to \$1.035, and for show and fresh receipts of No. 1 and 2 closed at about the same figure and No. 5 at seller, \$1.05 and salvanced to \$1.054, 61ll-adged receipts of No. 1 and 2 closed at about the same figure and No. 5 at seller, \$1.05 and salvanced to \$1.054, 61ll-adged receipts of No. 1 and 2 closed at about the same figure, and No. 5 at seller, \$1.05 and salvanced to \$1.054, 61ll-adged receipts of No. 1 and 2 closed at about the same figure, and \$1.05 and salvanced to \$1.054, 61ll-adged receipts of No. 1 and 2 closed at about the same figure and \$1.054, 50 closed at \$1.054, 61ll-adged receipts of No. 1 and 2 closed at about the same figure and \$1.054, 50 closed at \$1.054, 50 clo

1. 200 bu by sample at 355,269/40 on track. Total, 2, 800 bu. BALET — Was in better request and firmer. The receipts and shipments were larger than on Friday, and the weekly report indicates a small decrease in the stock. No. 2 barley was in good demand for shipment, and higher, and futures advanced about by under a fair inquiry, closing steady. April opened at 40%c, and No. 2 spid at 66% of the control of t

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$1.98@2.08.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. Dealers are retailing broom-corn at the following prices: Choice green hurl, 6@7e; red-tipped medium do, 5@55;6e; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@56; red-tipped do, 44@56; green covers and side, 44@56; ted-tipped do, 44@56; er end cover and side, 44@56; ted-tipped do, 44@56; er end cover and side, 44@56; ted-tipped do, 44@56; er end and inferior brush, 45@56; ted-tipped do, 46@56; er end and inferior brush, 45@56; ted-tipped do, 46@56; er end and inferior brush, 45@56; ted-tipped to medium, 15@00; inferior to common, 8@12e; roll, 12@20c.

BAGGING—No changes were apparent. There was a light movement at the annexed prices: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 25%c; Lewiston, 21%e; Other Creek, 20c; American, 15%c; turings, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gounnies, single, 14@15c; double, 24@24%c.

CHERSE—Full cream, 13%es14%c; part skim, 11%es12%c; full skim, 10@10%c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—Prices ranged the same as before. We again quote: Lackawanna, large erg. \$6.50; do nut and range, and small erg. \$6.75; Fledimont, \$7.50; Blossburg, 86.00@6, 50; Erle, \$5.50; Baltimore & Obio, \$4.50@5, 50; Illidias, \$3.50@4, 60; Gartaberrie, \$4.75; Indians, 15%c. Were in fair request at 10@10%c per doz, the

COOPERAGE—Fork barrels were nominal at 706, and lard tierces at \$4.10.

EGGS—Were in fair request at 102104c per doz, the inside being the average price.

FisH—There was an active and steady market both for lake and sattwater fish. Following are the prices a shade lower: common. \$3.0043.30; light, for lake and sattwater fish. Following are the prices a shade lower: common. \$3.0043.30; light, \$3.3563.50; packing, \$3.4038.00; butchers', \$3.8563.75. Receipts, 775; shipments, 225.

Fish-There was an active and steady market both for lake and asitwater fish. Following are the prices current: No. I whitefash, per 16-brt, \$4.2564.40; tranity whitefash, \$2.5662.40; tront, \$3.2063.40; mackerel. extra, per 16-brt, \$13.00614.00; No. I shore, \$9.5063.10; 00; select mess, per 16-brt, \$15.509; No. I shoy, \$8.0068.50; No. 2 shoy, \$8.0068.50; No. 2 shoy, \$9.50; \$1.00; No. 1 shoy, \$8.0068.50; No. 2 shoy, \$9.50; \$1.50; No. 1 shoy, \$1.50, \$1.50; No. 1 shoy, \$

Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft...
Cull boards...
Dimension stuff. 20 to 80 ft...
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8... Precess, select, dressed and headed. 18.00 il. 00 is. 00 i dressed, 7486c; turkaya, dressed, 7686c; gesse, dressed, 7746c; maiard dacks, \$1,038.1 25 per dos.
80 EDS — Were less active and easier, chiefy in consequence of the advance in freights announced to take place to-day. The receipts also were larger, and clover elouing easier. Timothy sold at \$1,206.1 30; prime closed at \$1,20. Cloyer sold at \$4,508.4 65, and mammoth at \$4,608.4 70. Tax sold at \$1.30.1 affine sowning the control of the con

SALT—Was in fair request and steady. Saginaw fine aslt, 30c; New York fine salt. \$1,05; ordinary coarse. \$1.20; dairy, with bags, \$2.50; dairy, without bags, \$3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack. \$3.25. TEAS—Remain quiet and easy. There was a light movement at the annexed quotations;

LIVE STOCK.

Total.
Last week.
ShipmentsMonday.
Tuesday.
Wednesday.
Thursday
Priday. . 13, 818 7,051 4.138 5.292 6,206 4,506 488 183 653 1,394 . 8, 201 27, 193

of the stock changed owners within a range of 75c per 160 lbs. Saturday's market was quiet and steady at the following

Extra Bestes—Graded steers weighing 1, 430
lbs and upwards.

Extra Bestes—Graded steers weighing 1, 430
lbs and upwards.

Stock of the control of the contro

at \$5.80.

St. Louis, March 9.—Cattle — Quiet and firm: prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.5065.00; fair to good, \$4.1565.30; butchers' steady as \$3.2563.65; cows and helfers, \$2.1563.65; stokers in good demand at \$2.9563.80. Receipts, \$200.00; household the standard standard helfers, and carrying over rather than make concessions; fair shipping inquiry for light at \$3.0083.25; packing nominal at \$3.5063.25; butchers' to fabry, \$3.4663.30. Receipts, \$200.00; in the standard help to fabry, \$3.4663.30. Receipts, \$200.00; in the standard help to fabry, \$3.4663.30. Receipts, \$200.00; in the standard help to fabry, \$3.4663.30. Receipts, \$200.00; in the standard help to good to the standard help to good the standard

SHEEP-Steady; common to choice, \$3.0038.45; ex-tra heavy shipping, \$4.5064.75. Heccipta, 50.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Liverpool, March 9-11:30 a.m. -FLOUE-No. 1, 268; To. 2, 24s 64.

GRAIN-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 11s ed; No. 2, 10s 10d;

rade: Livempool, March 9-1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs heavy. lour, 24s6/26s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 10d6/1s 4d: prints, 9s 6d6/10s 6d; white, 11s 3d6/1s 8d; club, 11s 0d 112s 2d. Corn—New, 28s; old, 28s. Fork, 51s. Lard. 6122 2d. Corn.—New, 28s; old, 28s. Pork, 51s. Lard, 58s 58d.

See 3d. Corn.—New, 28s; old, 28s. Pork, 51s. Lard, 58s 6d; one delay Mestern, 52s. Bacon.—Cumberlands, 28s; short ribs, 28s 6d; long clear, 27s; short clear, 28s 6d; shoulders, 21s; hams, 40s. Lard, 57s. Frime mess becf, 83s; india mess beef, 22s; extra india mess, 14s. Cheese, 62s.

Losnos, March 9.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet; Californis club, 11s 5d611s 5d; californis white, 11s 5d611s 5d; californis club, 11s 5d612s 2d; Californis white, 11s 5d611s 5d; californis

NEW TORK, March 9.—Corton—Steady at 11@1156; futures steady; March, 11.12c; April, 11.13c; May, 11.20c; June, 11.31c; July, 11.30c; August, 11.449 11.50c; September, 11.27@11.28c; October, 11.080; 11.00c; November, 10.86@10.96c; December, 10.36@10.96c; December, 10.36@1

11.21c1 June, 11.31c1 July, 11.30c; August, 11.44c1
11.50c1 September, 11.27611.29c; October, 11.08c1
11.00c1 September, 10.50610.96c; December, 10.9c
610.97c.
FLOUR-Less doing: the better kinds in buyers' favor; receipts, 104,000 bris; No. 2, \$2.5063.55, super State and Western, 84.0064.68; common to choice extra. 85.0562.55 as; good to choice, 85. 2062.05, 55. super State and Western, 84.0064.68; common to choice extra. 85.0562.55 as; good to choice, 85. 2062.05, 50.
1.75; winter wheat, 94.8065.50; St. Louis, \$6.855.77 as; winter ungraded and 10.1 minusota spring, \$1.216, No. 1 Minusota spring, \$1.206, No. 1 March, \$4.767, No. 10 minusota spring, \$1.216, No. 1 Minusota spring, \$1.206, No. 1 March, \$4.767, No. 2 Morthwestern, March, \$4.767, No. 1 Minusota spring, \$1.216, No. 1 M

O.48%.
H.y.—Dull and heavy; prime Pennsylvania, \$12.000
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.00
15.0

8r. Louis, March 9.—Corrox—Pirm and unchanged.
PLOUR-Lower to assignments apart, prices nominal.
GRAIN—Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 3 red, \$1.09; bid cash; \$2.00; for No. 2 cash; Corro lower, at \$0.63639 fc cash; \$3.96; April: 409; cash; \$1.08.
PROVISION—Pork lower, at \$0.6369, 75 cash; \$6.50 bid April and May. Dry sait meats duit, weak, and unsettled; small saies of long clear at \$5; \$5.05.20. Racon duil and lower; short clear at \$5.1565.20. Racon duil and lower; short clear at \$5.500.00; oata, 4.600 bu; yes, 2.100 bu.
CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, March 9.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 1056.

easier at 37c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower at \$10.75.

Bulk meats dull and lower: shoulders, loose, 256.354c;
packed, 35664c; clear rlb, 5e; clear, 556.655c, Baoun-Market easier; shoulders, 55c; clear, 5th, 556.655c, Baoun-Market easier; shoulders, 55c; clear rlb, 556.655c, Clear, 556.655c, 1075.656c, sight exchange on New York at par; sterling exchange bankers bills, 401.

LOUISVILLE. March 9.—COTTON—Quiet at 10%c.
PLOUR-Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat—Market dull; red, \$1.18; amber and
white, \$1.20,31.23. Corn—Market dull; white, \$20; mixed,
30c. Rye—Steady at 80c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$10.00610.25. Lard
steddy; choice leaf tierce, 7%c; 60 kega, 8%c. Bulk
meats quiet at \$346,39%; clear rib, 565%c; clear, 5%c
5%c. Bason quiet: shoulders, 40; clear rib, 565%c;
clear, 5%c546, loose.
WHINKA—Firm at \$1.03.

clear, McM546. Loose.

WHINKA-Firm at \$1.03.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—PLOUR—Quiet and

6226.
PROVINIONS—Shoulders, 21/4c; clear rib, 5c. Lard, 21/4c. Hams nominally at 61/4c.
BUFFALO, March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; buyers and sellers wide apart. Corn quiet and drooping, sales 8 cars now at 44/64/76/45/4c. Oats negsected. Barley neglected. Bye—Sales of Western at 68c.

Oswego, March 9-Gully-Wheat steady; No. 1 Mil-wakes club. \$1.31; hard Duluth do, \$1.32. Corn-No. 2 Toledo, 57c. COTTON.

GALVESTON, March 9.—Corrow—Quiet; middling, 104c; net receipts, 775 bales; gross receipts, 777; sales, 830; exports, coastwise, 4, 672. dling, 10%c; net receipts, 1,153 bales; sales, 2,500; exports to Great Britain, 4,161; tothe Continent, 4,640; exports to Great Britain, 4, 161; tothe Continent, 4, 640; coasiwiae, 330.

CHABLESTON, March 9.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 109(G10)6c; net receipts, 1, 230 bales; sales, 500; exports to Great Britain, 1, 575; to the Continent, 750.

SAVANNAM, March 9.— COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10%c; net receipts, 1, 900 bales; sales, 1, 600; exports, coastwise, 724.

WOOL. WOOL.

Boston, March 0.—Wool very dull; *prices continue low and unsatisfactory, with no prespect of immediate improvement. Manufacturers very indifferent about purchasing, owing to the duil trade for goods. Ohlo and Pensylvania, 429-435 for medium, X, XX, and above; Michigan and Wisconsin X, 38-950c; combing, 480; scoured, 337(980c; pulled steady, with moderate demand, at 319-456 for super and X combing; pulled, 429-4345d. Very choice Maine and Eastern supers, 45c, but the principal sales of good super and X were at 35 0400.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Domestic dry goods are quiet in first hands, and are jobbing slowly, but department goods are jobbing more freely. Cotton goods fairly steady in price. Piques in good demand. Prints quiet. Ginghams in steady request. More wear woolens remain quiet. Foreign goods in irregular demand. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, March 9.-PETROLEUM-Mirket firm Pirranum, March 9.—Permoleum—Crude firm s Silge at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined dul at 115c Philadelphia delivery.

WILMINGTON, March 9.—SPIRITS OF TURPRITIYED

Gallipoli.

Fall Mall Gasette.

Gallipoli, where the last remnant of the field army of the Turkish Empire is assembled, was the first town occupied by the Turkis in Europe. It was captured in 1836, by Orkhan, the son and successor of Othman or Ottoman, who is usually regarded as the founder of the Turkish Empire. The town of Gallipoli was held by Orkhan for two years, and served as the base of operations of the first Turkish expedidion against Constantinople. This latter enterprise was in so far successful that the suburbs of Constantinople were captured, and were only evacuated upon payment by the inhabitants of a heavy ransom.

With the money thus obtained Orkhan rebuilt Gallipoli, which had suffered very greatly during its siege, and several of the public buildings which still exist in the town were then constructed. At the same time the Janissaries were organized by Orkhan, who also assumed the title of Sultan. The success genieved by Othman, the father of Orkhan, in Asia, and which enabled the latter to cross the Heilespont and lay the foundation of the Turkish power in Europe, is attributed by Turkish historians to a dream.

Othman, according to them, was visiting a shelk named Edebali, with whose daughter he was in love, but whose consent to his marriage he had not been able to gain, when one day he dreamed that he was reposing on the same counch as his host. Suddenly the moon seemed to emerge from Edebali's body and enter his own breast. Instantly there sprang from his loins an immense tree, rapidly acquiring fresh size and foliage, until its branches shaded Europe. Asia, and Africa. The leaves of the tree were loug, pointed, and glittering, like sabres. Suddenly a wind srose and directed the points of all these sabre-like leaves toward the principal cities of the unfverse, but especially toward Constantinople, which, placed at the pluction of two seas and two coutinents, resembled a noble diamond set between two sapphire stones and of the ring of a vast dominion that circled the entire world.

il at 556/50c.

181038-Dull. Mess pork, \$10.50611.09. India
cef, \$25.00625.00. Hams, 85-69c. Lard duli:
1816. \$7.2547.50.

182-Quiet; creamery, 50638c; Western Re-

which flows in front of the village, without my previous warsing, the trumpet sounds and on all sides a fusilistic commences. All Hajjar, of course, escaped, being well mounted; but the poor wretches of fellaheen fell victims. In a few minutes thirty were killed, twenty-two wounded, and eighteen taken prisoners. Some of the wounded have since died; some wen boys of 18 years of age. Whole families in many cases are gone. Another instance of the Osmanil power of roversing. All the taxe due from the village had been paid to the very last farthing. Two days before this occurred the Government requisitioned the villagers for fodder for the cavilry assembled at the neighboring village of Jedetich to dearroy them telling them at the same time not to fear; this gathering of trorps in no way threatened them. They at once sent the grain, thirty sacks; and a fresh demand the next day for five sacks more was complied with. To make the trinchery all the worse, a policeman was sent to siece in the village, the better to full their snapticions, and he commenced the deed of blood the next morning by cutting down a young boy with his sword and killing him. Concerning the trespass, the story goes that a few years ago with a sotability of Sidon, who held the neighboring land, paid the peasants well to do some damage to his casenty, who has now been at Constantinople for some time nast pressing his case; and this is the way the Osmanil solves such questions. In short, certain Pashas and Effendis wanted to dance, and when they had had their fing the peasants of Muilsh had to pay the piper. The Druses now demand the price of blood and dearly will they make the Osmanil pay for it—when they get the chance. The whole affair only finds its parallel in that of Gjencoe. Muilsh lies between the Merg Agom and the Huleh, on the main road between Hasberga and Bainas."

Ocheroc. Barley-Demand fair and market firm; prime spring, Soc.

Phovisions—Pork dull and drooping, at 80.00 bid; 80.75 saked. Lard quiet; steam, 86.00; kettle, 87.256.7, 80. Buik meats duil; shoulders, 83.00 bid; short ribs, 84.75 bid; cash sales at \$4.85. Buyer March, short cless, 85.124. Bacon quiet but firm at 94.20, 85.6214.85, 75.85.75, 85.674, and 85.00.

WHISKY—Steady, with good demand, at \$1.03.

BUTTES—Unclained.

LINEARD OIL—Duil at 60.6650.

TOLEDO. March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower: extra white Michigan, \$1.27; amber, \$1.27, spot; March, \$1.204; April and May, \$1.23; No. 2 red winter, spot and April, \$1.19; May, \$1.25; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.354. Corn duil; No. 2 spot held at 4346 bid; May, 456c; June, 456c; June, 456c; Oats duil; No. 2 nominally 30%.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, \$4.70; prime, \$4.324.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; cots, 4.00 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOT RATEROAS. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Cars-st., and at depots. Trains. DOSTON. March 9.—Frour. 8. 500 bris: wheat, 48,000 bu.

BOSTON. March 9.—Frours.—Dull and prices in buyers' favor: Western superdas, \$3, 2864. 25; common to
extra, \$4, 2865.00; Wisconsia do, \$8, 60286.00; Minnesota do, \$5, 5066.00; Winter wheat, Ohlo, Indians, and
Michigan, \$5, 7566.02; Hinter wheat, Ohlo, Indians, and
Michigan, \$5, 7566.02; Hinter wheat, Ohlo, Indians, and
Michigan, \$5, 7566.02; Hinter wheat, Ohlo, 104 and Wisconsia,
\$7, 0768.50.
GRAIX—Corn easier: mixed and yellow, 526556. Oats
in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 8846826; No.
2 white and No. 1 mixed, 37637146; No. 3 white and
No. 2 mixed, 356386.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CR.
KANSAS CITT & DENVER SHORT LINI
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison at bridge
Twenty third-at. Ticket Omes, 122 Handolph-Kansas City & Denver Past Rx *12:30 p. m * 3:055, a. 8. Louis & Springfield 72. ... * 8:00 a. m * 8:00 p. m * 7:00 p. m * 7:00 p. m * 8:00 p. m * 8:00

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta Ticks Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Shermas House and at depot.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. Ko other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotsl cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sis.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sis.

Hay, and Mensana Urpoun Day Expension. Wisconsin, lows, and Minne-sota Express. Wisconsin & Minnesota Green Ray, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express. 9 1000p. m. 2 7:00a. m. 2 Faul All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. TLLINOIS CENTRAL B. FLROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seconds.

Ticket office, 231 Randolph-st., near Clark.

MICHIGAY GRUTRAL RAILSOAD.
Depot. foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-d.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of East
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Bossa.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Mail and Express. | Leave. | Arriva.

Pacific Express. | 5:15 p. m. | 7:00 p. 25

Past Line. | 9:100 m. | 6:30 2.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

PITTISBURG, CINCIANATI & ST. LOUIS & B.
(Claciansti Air-Line and Kokomo Lias.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Sta

XANKAKEB LINE

CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAN
Ticket Omoes: 77 Clark st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Dearborner Citation and Carroll-sts. Leave. | Arrive. it. Louis & Nashville Express 7:10 a.m. *11:00 p. m. Nashville and Florida Express | 6:25 p. m. | 7:15 a.m.

MATHEY the physicians of Paris, New York; and London, and specific AVIIIO perior to all the footbox for the Country of the cou don, and an-others for the CAYLUS prompt cure of all discount or of the CAYLUS prompt cure count or of CLIN AND CIE, Paris CAPSULES the United States. INSUR Year

A Sorry Picture less Cor Surplus

Impaired Capita Bates in the Put

NEW YORK, March 8.posted for 1877, and we ness the result of one recklessness ever re-usurance. The life-c what better, because the gone to the wall and a remain, although it is at or four companies which mili for several years ha until now. The conspicingurance de pravity which is over have been as been as public gaze have been a public gaze have been a it seems as if the other but their doom is only by the delay. Take the and especially (to use can see the companies grade, and getting wor are taking hold of life-t eyes nowadays, and ar by a rotten company a tence; that all the predicted a year of dist in liquidation, failure, of companies. The secon the companies did bu their risks, and paid a s

than in the year p rates, has borne traordinary record of the over and above receipts fessional underwriter t of all demonstrated by sented in the various public, is the evident a ment in favor of pair panies to the undoul smaller ones. This se known and appreciated since the Chicago fire, conspicuous as now, as recognized among com the early ripening fruit low rates waged by cities against their lit all surprising.

SOME OF THE L The reports show a comparisons well wo New York companies. Other States..... Foreign companies....

Total...
Decrease in 1877....
It is rather remar panies alone sho ean assets, while the

Total ...

and the apparent profit For 1876... For 1877...

Deduct total expen

One of the points in which interests the put anybody is the condition held by the companies steady decrease, and in s lation. The totals are innds New York companies...
Other States....
Foreign companies...

The most remarks ever, by snalyzing the cover that out of olgh only eight showed an follows: Atlantic, \$38 German American, \$3 Home, \$18,919; Manu \$7,856; Pacific, \$14,5 \$1,550. The following \$1,599. The following losses of surplus amort panies which amount to

panies which amount
Etna (New York)
American.
Brooklyn
Clinton
Columbia
Emporium
Eschange
Firemen's Find
Firemen's Trust
Gebhard
Germania
Gesrafian
Howard
Irving Howard
Irving
Jefferson
Long Island
Lorilard
Manhattan
Machanics' and Traders
National
New York sho Boston
New York Howery
New York Fire
New York City
Niagara
Park
Phenix
Reliaf
Hopubild
Hadubild
Hadub

After giving the a New York companies to only fair to give to same kind of blowing panies which paid on The following are companies, all of the ness in the West and

Blins, of Hartford.
Boylston, Mass.
Home, Onlo.
Lins, Co. N. A. Phila.
Manufacturers', Mass
St. Fact, Miss.
Washington, Mass.
Allemania, Pittaburg,
Citizens', Mo.
Commonwealth, Mass.
Bliot, Mass.
Firemen's, Dayton, Opermania, N. J.
Darmania, N. J.
Link, C. State of Fa.
Manufacturers', N. J.
Manufacturers', N. J.

lage, without any st sounds and on st. All Hajjar, of nounted; but the ell victims. In a ell victims when the control of the c me not to fear; this DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Leave. | Arrive. 10:30 a. m. 8:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 a. m. Pullman or any other form of 1 Leave. | Arrive. Leave. | Arrive. E & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. | Leave. | Arrive. 7:55 a. m. * 7:55p. m. .. \$:00p. m. 10:45a. m. tukee. Tickets for St. Paul ther via Madison and Prairie a, LaCrosse, and Winona. Leave. | Arrive. \$:30a. m. \$:15p. m. \$10:00p. m. \$6:15p. m. \$10:00p. m. \$6:15p. m. \$10:00p. m. \$6:00a. m. \$10:00p. m. \$6:00p. m. \$6: RAL BAILBOAD.
d foot of Twenty-second-st.
southeast corner of Ran
l, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. 7:00a m. *7:40 p. m. 9:00a m. *7:40 p. m. 8:46 p. m. *10:30 a m. 6:15 p. m. \$10:30 a m. 10:00 p. m. *28:45 a m. Leave. | Arrive. 8:00 a m. 7:00p. n 5:15p. m. 8:00 a n 0:100. m. 6:30 a n B & OHIO. on Building, foot of Mon-Clarkest, Palmer House, (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:50a. m. 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 6:40p. m. Leave. | Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 1 7:30 a. m. oot of Twenty-second-st.
| Depart. | Arrive. Victor over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Longer to all prompt care charges, relong stand-

APSULES

Year 1877. A Sorry Picture of Most Reck-Impaired Capitals and Increased notes in the Puture ... How Life-In-Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The books have been osted for 1877, and we are beginning to witnest the result of one of the worst years of redesances, ever recorded in the history of fire-issurance. The life-companies have fared somewat better, because the really weak ones have goes to the wall and strengthened those which remain, although it is still a mystery how three of four companies which have been going down alt for several years have managed to survive until now. The conspicuous examples of life-issurance depravity which have been held up to public gaze have been so outrageously bad that it seems as if the others have been passed by, but their doom is only arrested, not averted, by the delay. Take the records of the progress, and especially (to use an Irishism) the progress, ende, and getting worse every year. People me taking hold of life-insurance with wide-open eres nowadays, and anybody hereafter bitten by a rotten company must be one of the very THE FIRE-INSURANCE SITUATION, riefly described, may be summed up in a sen-ence: that all the worst fears of those who redicted a year of disaster have been realized. The first and most striking fact of all is, that no new companies were organized last year, while thirty-seven retired from business, either in liquidation, failure, or by reinsurance in other companies. The second striking fact is that all the companies did business at a less rate for their risks, and baid a greater per cent of losses, than in the year previous. The third fact of importance is, the struggle for a large volume of business at utterly ridiculous rates, has borne its legitimate fruit in impaired capitals, reduced surplus, and an extraordinary record of the excess of expenditures over and above receipts. Probably to the professional underwriter the most important fact of all demonstrated by the array of figures presented in the various reports now before the public, is the evident growth of popular sentiment in favor of patronizing the larger companies to the undoubted detriment of the smaller ones. This sentiment has been well known and appreciated in insurance circles ever since the Chicago fire, but it has never been so consultance as now, and never before been so conspicuous as now, and never before been so recognized among companies and agents. It is the early ripening fruit of the long warfare of low rates waged by the big companies in large cities against their little rivals; but it is not at The reports show a series of very interesting TOTAL ASSETS
Dec. 31, '76.
Dec. 31, '76.
Dec. 31, '77.
Dec can assets, while the American companies prop-New York companies ... \$23,910,763 \$22,463,029 Other States 33,415,458 \$77,758,513 Foreign companies ... 10,384,341 11,531,837 Total ... Deduct total expenditures from total receipts and the apparent profit of the two years is as upon the united capital of the companies sugared in fire-insurance.

THE DIMINISHED SURPLUS. One of the points in the affairs of companies which interests the public perhaps more than anybody is the condition of the surplus funds held by the companies. The returns show a steady decrease, and in some instances an annihilation. lation. The totals are as follows, net surplus The most remarkable record is found, how-frer, by analyzing the returns. Thus we dis-sover that out of eighty New York companies over that out of cighty New York companies only eight showed an increase of surplus, as follows: Atlantic, \$386; Continental, \$142,486; German American, \$35,113; Hanover, \$44,004; Home, \$13,919; Manufacturers' and Builders', \$7,356; Pacific, \$14,306; Williamsburg City, \$1,500. The following are specimens of the losses of surplus among the New York comklyn

he same time not to fear; this pe in no way threatened them, the grain, thirty sacks; and a next day for five sacks more in. To make the triachery all teman was sent to sleep in the rto lull their suspicions, and the deed of blood the by cutting down a young sword and killing him. I trespass, the story goes that a Beyrout who had a quarrel a tha notability of Sidon, who bring land, paid the peasants than notability of Sidon, who bring land, paid the peasants atmange to his enemy, who has stantinople for some time past; and this is the way the Osquestions. In short, certain die wanted to dance, and when it fling the peasants of Mulleh per. The Druses now demand and dearly will they make the t—when they get the chance, only finds its parallel in that ulleh lies between the Mergaleb, on the main road between thes." TOTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Express. 7:25 s.m. 7:45 p.m. ***Express. 7:25 s.m. 7:45 p.m. ***Express. 10:00 s.m. 8:15 p.m. ***Express 10:00 s.m. 8:15 p.m. ota Green and Ash-Express. † 8:00p. m. ‡ 7:00s. m. CENTRAL R. H.ROAD. it. and foot of Twenty-second-st. 21 Randolph-st., near Clark. YNB & CHICAGO BAILWAY. MICHIGAN BOUTHERN. 7:85 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 110:20 p. m. 9 5:40 a. m. ANATI & ST. LOUIS E. B.
das and Kokomo Line.)
and Carroll-ets. West Side.

Depart. Arrive. D & PACIFIC RAILEDA!
en and sherman siz. Ticke
st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive. After giving the above account of how the New York companies went behind last year, it is only fair to give the outside companies the same kind of blowing up by showing the companies which paid out more than they received. The following are the representative agency companies, all of them doing an extensive business in the West and Northwest:

Total receipts. Leave. | Arrive. 7:10 a.m. *11:00 p. m. *em \$ 8:25 p.m. \$ 7:15 a.m. Total reccipts.

Sins, of Hartford... \$3,200,309
Soyiston, Mass... \$25,340
Soyiston, Mass... \$323,340
Soyiston, Mass... \$431,334
Soyiston, Mass... \$431,334
Soyiston, Mass... \$431,334
Soyiston, Mass... \$258,315
Soyiston, Mass... \$160,081
Soyiston, Mass... \$160,08

118, 831 183, 070 142, 644 122, 064 122, 400 573, 812 a valuable contribution of the United States in \$78,102,285 and \$1875 and \$78,102,285 and \$1875 and \$1875 and \$25,750 and \$1875 and \$187

1875.
Losses to insurance companies.
Total losses in Canada in 1875.
Losses to insurance companies.
Total losses in the United States in 1876.
Losses to insurance companies.
Total losses in Canada in 1876.
Losses to insurance companies.
Total losses in Canada in 1876.
Losses to insurance companies.
Total losses in the United States in 1877. 1877.
Losses to insurance companies.
Total losses in Canada in 1877.
Losses to insurance companies.
Grand total for 1875.
Grand total for 1876.
Grand total for 1877. \$257, 630, 635 38, 262, 100 48, 036, 600

INSURANCE

less Competition.

Surplus Funds.

Losses.

surance Is Porfeited.

despecially (to use an Irishism) the progress award for the last five years, and any on the down

nal underwriter the most important fact

SOME OF THE LEADING STATISTICS.

.........\$67, 310, 562 \$63, 753, 385

....\$80,693,450 \$59,663,909

.\$2,527,636

ne Sugrestive Comparisons-Melting

In view of the revelations of the losing business of the companies for the past year, it may well be asked by the interested insurer, What will be the price of insurance this year! It is easily answered, and in one word—Higher! Insurance companies are unlike merchants, wh can afford sometimes to sell below cost on a falling market, and stock up again in the same goods at less price. Whenever a company's business shows that it is carrying risks below costs, then it is only a question of time as to costs, then it is only a question of time as to how long this process of diminution can go on without annihilation. Evidently, if it is continuous, then the companies passing through such an experience must decay and fail. That is the question which has been before the companies for more than a year, and if they evade the issue now, the year 1878 will be their last. They may defy the law of multiplication, but subtraction and division will

They may defy the law of multiplication, but subtraction and division will bring them to the floor at last. Already rates have been so generally ad anced in New York that it is impossible to place large lines of insurance at anything like last year's rates. In the dry-goods district in this city companies are demanding and receiving an advance of 15 to 25 per ceut in their renewal of last year's risks. There is little or no resistance to this demand, and the prospect is an that the increase will extend to other cities and States in the course of the year. There is still a determination to insist upon uniform rates outside of the city, and there is a strong belief in well-informed quarters that the National Board will revive its stringent rules to bring rates up higher than they rule at present. All these movements are alow in growth, but, aside from extraordinary fires or exemption from fires, the year is certain to witness an increase in rates.

The New York reports show that nine companies are doing business on impaired capitals, as follows:

| 16,103 | 16,103 | 16,103 | 16,103 | 16,103 | 16,103 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 17,482 | 1

met surplus. It this be done, tweve names will disappear from the first Elite and many new ones go into the creme-de-la-creme list. Some amusing suvertising dodges are noticed. One little soncern with only \$150,000 paid-up capital rushes into print, advertising the sook value of its stock at over 210. The average publican has about as much idea of the importance of book value of stock as of the contents of the moon. Other companies seem satisfied to publish the statement of losses paid in twenty years as proof of what they can do in 1878!

MORE RETIRING AND BEINSCHING COMPANIES. The number of companies going ont of business is constantly increasing. The Commercial and Richmond Banking & Insurance Companies of Virginia, Franklin of Baltimore, are among the recently retired. The St. Louis companies have a mania for getting in out of the wet. The latest is the Franklin of that city, now in the market for reinsurance, and whose customers are to be transferred to come English company, if present negotiations for reinsurance are carried out. The Franklin has a large agency business, and is one of the oldest of the St. Louis companies, and the cause of us reinsurance is not known. The Resolute of New York reinsured its business in the Union of Garveston. Texas, but the Department refused to release its reinsurance liability, so that the Company comes out impaired, with no risks of consequence on its books. There are rumors of the proposed amalgamation of three of our city companies, but there is no law under which it can be done. To supply this omission a bill is now pending in the Legislature to grant to companies or their stockholders the privilege of amalgamation when desired.

THE SWITZEHLAND'S MARINE CASE ONCE MORE.

Allusion having been made in a previous letter to the course of the Switzerland Insurance Company in resisting the claim of the owners of

companies or their stockholders the privilege of amalgamation when desired.

THE SWITZELLAND'S MARINE CASE ONCE MORE. Allusion having been made in a previous letter to the course of the Switzerland Insurance Company in resisting the claim of the owners of the steamer Grand Republic, burned last fail in St. Louis, on the ground that the Company was not liable, it is proper to add that the Company has at last succumbed to the inevitable, and agreed to pay the claim. It was a very much mixed case. The Company's agent in St. Louis took the risk before the Company had fully complied with the law, but with the tacit assent of the local Department, and before the papers were completed according to law the loss occurred. The Company were at first sued in St. Louis and judgment taken by default. Then, on a motion to reopen the case, the Company out in an appearance and sought to defend the action, but judgment was given again in favor of the claimants. Then the transcript of judgment was brought to this city, and arrangements made to proceed by summary process against the Company here, but the attorneys settled the matter a few days ago, and doubtless cre this is printed the claimants will have received their money.

GOING FOR THE WINE-BIBBERS.

The Mutual-Life Trustees have caused a statement to be sent to every policy-holder of the Company, announcing their determination to abide strictly by the letter of the bond with reference to death losses caused by the use or abuse of intoxicating liquors. They state that their policies are based on an agreement to abstain from indulgence in liquor, and they snall hold their patrons to the strict letter of the community, which is rather strainge news in view of the Murphy demonstrations everwhere. The life companies all insist upon sobriety as the sine qua non of life-insurance, and there are memorable instances of the forfeiture of large lines of insurance on secount of intemperance. One of the most remarkable is that of a retired merchant who was himself an ex-President of a l

Surance through habits of intemporance.

CORRECTION

In a former letter allusion was made to companies retiring from agency business, and the Amazon of Clucimati was included. It was an error, as the Amazon still does business in the Northwest.

A Possible Cure for Hydrophobia.

Correspondence London Lancet.

Many years ago, while traveling in Southern China, I remember being told by a French priest that the native doctors of Cochin China are in the habit of treating successfully the cases of hydrophobia prevalent there by keeping their patients delirious during twenty-four hours by administering successive does of a decoction of the leaves of the purple stramonium. Some

years afterward, in Kandy, Ceylon, I was assured by the Assistant-Colonial Surgeon, a burgher educated at Calcutta, that a child of his own, of about 4 years of age, was once bitten by a hydrophobic cat; that some weeks thereafter, the usual well-marked symptoms of hydrophobic having set in, he, knowing no cure for the fell disease, sent for a native Ungalese doctor who had the reputation of being able to cure such cases; that this man gave the child some vegetable decoction, the nature of which he declined to reveal, and which kept the child delirious for about a day and a night; and that when this delirium subsided the symptoms had disappeared, and the little patient was and remained quite cured. He thought this might be stramonium. So do I. The coincidence is currous.

VICTOR AND PIUS.

Scene in an Outer Apartment of Paradise.

For The Trioune.

Pius (pausing on entering)—"Thanks, good reter, thanks! We have been so long your successor, and have heard the chant, 'Tu es Petrus,' so often that we almost find it strange to meet the original Peter here. It is like los-ing our identity. Nevertheless, a thousand thanks! So this is the entrance to the Italian Department?"
St. Peter (without)—"Yes, your Holiness."

Plus-"But I do not see why I am placed "All Italians are ordered here since Italy has

been united."

Pius (entering)—"What dreadful words!

Am I then a mere Italian? Ah! who apeen united." proaches!"
(Victor approaches with outstretched arms,

and embraces Pius.)

Victor—"Ah! Holy Father, greetings! You have followed me soon. Your guess that the Vatican and the Quirinal would be vacated at the same time was nearly right. But the Quirinal has the advantage; the vacancy was nued as soon as it happened." Pius-"Excuse me, my old friend. I do not like your northern patois. If you do not speak in Tuscan, let us converse in French." Victor—"Your Holiness is pesting. My Ital-ian is indeed indifferent, but it is better than

like your northern patois. If you do not speak in Tuscan, let us converse in French."

Victor—"Your Holiness is jesting. My Italian is indeed indifferent, but it is better than your French!"

Pius—"Well, well, we will not quarrel about it, although I do not like the language of the Bersaglieri. Pray, how did you get here!"

Victor—"I presume through that absolution I received at the final moment. I am indebted to you for that, and thank you warmly and with all my heart."

Pius—"But it is strange to me that I receive no more attention than a mere King. What can it mean!"

Victor—"They pay no respect to persons here. One of my valets met me on my arrival, and was quite on terms of equality, although he said 'Your Majesty.' But he used the words as one might say 'Colonel,' or 'Major,' or 'Kreelleney.' When I remembered I had given the fellow several suits of very good clothes which I had scarcely worn at all, I felt a little dejected. A King is nothing here, and even a Pope nobody in particular. As I find my valet my equal, so will you find the smallest priest is yours. But then this is only an antechamber. Promotions are going on all the while. I dare say I shall be kept here after you have ascended to a higher station."

Pius—"Ah! I thought this could not be permanent. Something tells me that you and I cannot long remain together, and, therefore, I wish you to explain how you justify the spoliation of our dominions."

Victor—"Only in one way, your Holiness: Necessity. You credit all your good luck to special interpositions of Providence, and charge all your mischances to the wickedness of men. Nay, more, you keep silent about the cause of our Italian good fortune, or possibly attribute it to the devil; but, if any reverse overtakes us or our friends, you say it was due to wrongs done the Church. I specially noticed that you have according to circumstances. I see now that my very good fortune, or possibly attribute it to the devil; but, if any reverse overtakes us or our friends, you say it was due to wrongs done Guard. The Pope himself favored me; but the Commander of the Guard said, 'No! you are subject to fits!' And so! I was kept out. Now it makes me laugh to think that, when I was going out of the Conclave which had elected me Pope, I ran against the Commander,—then an old man,—and I said to him, 'I ought to thank you for keeping me out of the Noble Guard, for, had you admitted me, I should not have been Pope!' Such lucky turns made me careless. I thought I was indeed always sure to succeed. But tell me, I say, how do you justify the spoliation of our dominious!"
Victor—"It could not be avoided. It was im-

dominions?"

Victor—"It could not be avoided. It was impossible for you to retain the States of the Church, including the so-called Patrimony of St. Peter, without foreign bayonets; and to be governed both by priests and foreigners in arms, was too great a strain upon Italians. Your dominions were the very heart of Italy; and how could we sit quietly by while our Italy was in its centre filled with Austrian, French, and Spanish troops! It was like the wooden horses within the walls of Troy. Then, as to Romey you know, good and august friend, that you had no party there among the people, and depended wholly upon foreign mercenaries. Our own successes made it necessary that Rome should be the Capital of Italy, and so, the popular demand being the same in and out of Rome, its occupation was only a matter of course when an opportunity came."

Plus—"But you don't pretend to say that your necessities, and the disaffections of our people, justified the robbery of our lost possessions!"

Victor—"Not quite that. These did not justify, but they excused. Other facts did justify us. The hostile attitude assumed by your self and your clerzy towards Italy was sufficient justification. You were always stirring up strife in our dominions, through your priests, your press, and your devotecs, and seeking to divide our people. Why, up to the very last, your official newspapers called me the Prince of Piedmont. Ha, ha! These priests are wonderfully good haters. But see! a deputation approaches; it is evidently for you, for nothing so magnificent could be meant for me, a mere ex-King. I will seek Cavour and a few other old friends, and bid you farewell." ominions?'
Victor—" It could not be avoided. It was im-

Carour and a lew other farewell."

Pius—" Farewell. If our prayer can svail, you shall yet occupy a higher place."
(Angels and Archangels, with a great company of Saints and Martyrs, envelop Pius, place him in a splendid chariot, and, to the music of Cherubim and Seraphim, bear him away.) X.

Pables.

New York World.

An elderly Black Sheep of Means, having advertised for a Housekeeper, received a Reply on scented Paper, directing him to call at a certain Thicket. On doing so, what was his Amazement to find himself confronted by a Wolf in Cheap Clothing, who immediately sprang upon him and devoured him!

Moral.—Served Him Right.

THE PRODIGAL SON AND THE PATTED CALP.

A Fatted Calf, hearing an unusual Stir in the Household of its Owner, inquired the Cause thereof, and was informed that its Owner's Prodigal Son had just returned from a Foreign Tour, wherein he had acquired much Experience in the matter of Railroad Ties. "In that case," said the Fatted Calf excitedly, "I have no Business here. Far be it from me to intrude on the Sacredness of a Parent's Joy. Two's company, but three isn't," and he fied into the Wilderness before the Rejoicing Sire could ask what there was in the House for Dinner.

Moral.—Better is a Dinner of Herbs than to be a Fatted Calf at a Banquet.

Camels in the American Desert.

Camels in the American Desert. Camels in the American Desert.

Arisona Miner.

For nearly a year past four camels have been running at large in the vidnity of Mineral Park—three old old ones and a young one. One of the old ones looks to be quite ancient, and it may be that one of the original stock was imported from Asia many years ago. These animals are very gentle. A few days ago Mr. Knobman was out hunting stock and he came across these camels, but his mule objected to an intimate acquaintance, and commenced bucking. Horses and mules are frightened at the sight of them. In Nevada and Idaho, and I think Montana, there is a law against using these minuals in towns or traveling on the roads, as they frighten stock. There seem to be no owners for these camels, and in time they may increase and become numerous. RIO DE JANEIRO.

de average a contrage

The Street-Railway in the Brazilian Capital.

A Great Social Revolution Wrought by New-York Business-Man.

Thirty Per-Cent Dividends, and a Consequent Mania for Constructing Tramways.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 27, 1878.—The true value of the street-car as a factor in our modern civilization has never been duly appreciated by the world at large; here, however, it has wrought so great a social revolution that, in the tuture history of Brazil, it will deserve a chapter to itself.

Some ten or twelve years ago, this city pos-

sessed no better means of public conveyance than a rickety kind of a carryall, designated, by a fine stroke of sarcasm, as a gondo/a. Private carriages were few, as they are yet,—the extreme narrowness of the streets prohibiting their extensive use. To walk, in this climal was out of the question. Therefore,

THE LADIES REMAINED AT HOME. the hans in the convent; or, venturing out on some imperative errand, they veiled themselves in the seclusion of a sedan-chair, carried by a couple of slaves. To be seen on the public streets was to be stared at like a Dr. Mary Walker, or something worse.

Did a lady wish to do a little shopping, the

merchant sent around an agent with samples from which to choose; or a peddler was hailed, as, clacking his yard-sticks together, he perambulated the town. This gentry of hawkers are still extant, carrying into the suburbs chests of dry-goods, trays of crockery, baskets of culinary ware, bath-tubs, brooms, and the housewife only knows what all.

In those days, the imprisoned family spent their time in leaning over the window-sill, and wondering what the outside world was made of. Now, they go out to take the air, to call on their friends, to picnic at the Botanical Garden and Tijuca, and to beard the dry-goods clerks in their dens, just like other civilized women. It was the street-car that was the author of this social change; and it was an American that was the author of the street-car.

It happened in this way: Someten or twelve years ago,

MR. C. B. GREENOUGH, a New York capitalist, attempted to secure authority for a street-railway in that city. Failing in that project, he began a system of generalization upon the subject of street-cars. He opened an atlas of the world, and, after due deliberation, put his finger on Rio de Janeiro. Here, he thought, is a large city within the Tropics; the Tropical nature is indolent and lislikes exertion; the street-car is the great onservator of physical force; ergo, there'

conservator of physical force; ergo, there's millions in it.

Ten years before this time, somebody had secured the necessary privileges for a tramway in Rio. Shrinking from the risk and responsibilities which this enterprise invoived, he sold the charter to somebody else, and so on, until it was but little better than so much waste paper. Through correspondence, Mr. Greenough learned of its existence. He came here, walked over the ground of the proposed route, bought the charter for a moderate sum, organized a company in New York, issued shares, offered them to the Brazilian market, and they were respectfully declined. Nothing daunted, the Americans built the road, and, at the inauguration, started a car with the Brazilian and American flags waving, and the Emperor and kind Fortune as guests.

Such, in a nutshell, is

THE flistory of THE STREET-RAILWAY, which, in its construction, its management, the

THE firstory of the STREET-RAILWAY, which, in its construction, its management, the interest and length of its route, and the character of its passengers, is undoubtedly the best in the world. If we except the sleigh-ride, which, of course, is the best means of internal transport yet discovered, I cannot imagine a more charming trip than that from the Ouvidor to Botanical Garden, when the evening is coming on. It runs from the principal street of the city along the broad and only thoroughfare leading thence into its most beautiful suburbs. It winds around the great bend of Botafogo Bay,—on one hand the still water reflecting the light of the thousand lamps which trim its shores, and on the other the richest and most beautiful homes of the aristocracy of Rio. Then, several miles farther, it stops at the gates of the Botanical Garden, which, with its alley of paims, is the culminating glory of all Tropical scenery.

There are but few stoppages along the route, most of the passengers being bound through from the heart of the city to their homes in the outer limits. As there is a gradation in the accommodations and the fares,—certain cars, marked Secolcos, or

marked Secalcos, or

FOR THE BARRHOOTED,
being run for the convenience of the lower classes,—there is no danger of unpleasaut neighbors; and as the cars are open and roomy, and but four persons are allowed on a bench, there is no crowding and pawing of knees. Mules are motive power in this as in almost all other purposes of draught, and they are trained into a swift trot, from which they are not allowed to flag. The rails are of steel, and the road is as smooth as labor can make it. The cars were made in New York. And, as an additional inducement, should this be a national day, either of Brazil or the United States, each car will sport the Stars-and-Stripes.

The introduction of the street-railway has been of incalculable benefit to Rio de Janeiro. Of old the city was cramped into a small and unhealthy space between the hills and the sea. Now it is throwing out beautiful suburbs in a dozen different directions, away from the bad smells and heat of the business-quarters. In one place the mountain itself is ascended in this manner, its steepest portion being overcome by an inclined plane with stationary engine, by which passengers are lifted up to the airy look-out of Santa Theresa, several hundred feet above

one place the mountain itself is ascended in this manner, its steepest portion being overcome by an incidined plane with stationary engine, by which passengers are lifted up to the airy look-out of Santa Thereas, several hundred feet above the sea. And, in addition to the social revolution wrought by Mr. Greenough's innovation, a yery graceful act on the part of the management of the Botanical-Garden Road, of which he is President, and which shows the liberal American soirit, is its transportation of school-children free of charge.

As it deserved, this enterprise met with the most immediate and complete success, paying an annual

DIVIDEND OF THERT FER CEXT

on its nominal capital of \$1,000,000. Now, reading this statement, some people in the United States may opine that this is a good field for the investment of their spare cash, and may forthwith be shipping indefinite miles of street-railway to Brazil; but let them do nothing rashiv. This city—and not this alone, but all of the principal towns in the Empire—are overstocked with street-cars, and there is no more room for that industry here. In the Sandwich Islands, or in Mexico, perchance the horse-car is yet a thing of the future, and thither let the Yankee wend his way. In Venice, also, Howells informs us that there is a conspicuous absence of street-cars, and there the inventor may find his opportunity. "It is the first step that costs," says the French proverb, and, in matters of public enterprise; it may also be added, that it is frequently the first step that costs," says the French proverb, and, in matters of public enterprise; it may also be added, that it is frequently the first step that the sold is informed to the side-walk that they are liable at any moment to impinge upon the thoughtless pedestrian and brush him into eternity. The local columns of the daily press are crowded with disasters from this cause.

Of course, this mania has, in many instances, resulted in financial loss, as all manias do. But, heedless of this lesson, there is now in pro

It is a rival to the Botanical-Garden Road, and out of this rivalry has grown a lawsuit which has been the all-absorbing topic of the last few months. In short, it has been to Rio what the Beecher-Tilton case was to New York; nor was this confined to the insignificance of local and domestic interest, as the latter was, but possesses all the dignity of an international question.

sesses all the dignity of an international question.

In its desire for a speedy development of this country, the Brazilian Government meets foreign enterprise with a hearty and liberal welcome; and one of the concessions which induced the organization of this pioneer street-railway company was the monopoly of traffic by tramway down through the zone of territory traversed by this road. This zone, extending from the mountains to the bay, is in places very narrow,—but one street in width,—which, of course, was appropriated by the Botanical-Garden Road. This monopoly, as has been seen, has proved a fruitful one; but, since monopoly is the reward of daring adventure and risk of capital, it is no more than just that it should yield more than the ordinary interest on money.

And, as the managers of this road have always consulted the comfort and convenience of their patrons, and have made their work an object of pride to every Brazilian, there was no demand for a second and rival route.

Nevertheless, such a line is now in progress, and, judging from present appearances, will Ba Sanctioned by the crosses and recrosses the original thoroughfare, cuts through the promontories, and runs down the back streets, following a route as intricate as it is unpleasant. It is out little creditable to the intelligence which controls Bratilian capital that, after despising the monopoly itself for so many years, they should undertake a rivalry under these unfavorable circumstances, and this too, with a company which hails from the United States, where competition is a familiar word. Those of us who remember the good old days when competing steamboat lines carried passenger from New York to Albany for a shilling; and rival stage companies transported the traveler from the Missouri River to Deuver for nothing, and boarded him along the way, are anticipating cheap fares to Botafogo and the Botanical Garden.

Mr. Greenough returned to the States by one

cheap fares to Botalogo and the Botanical Garden.

Mr. Greenough returned to the States by one of the last steamers. He will go to Colorado, where he has large banking and railway interests. He carries with him the respect of all who have known him, whether American or Brazillian; for, in all of his business transactions here, he has conducted himself with nonesty and integrity, and, whatever weapons may have been brought to bear against him, he has never descended to the use of unfair means.

In his place, in the immediate control of the road, and off the great lawsuit in which it is engreed, he leaves Mr. Richard Cutts Shannon, an officer of the Company, who, from a prolonged residence here as Secretary of the United States Legation and Charge d'Affaires at this Court, has acquired a knowledge of this country and people which eminently qualifies him for his present task.

Perhaps the most welcome bit of news that could be received by the Americans resident in Brazil would be the confirmation of the present Minister,

Brazil would be the confirmation of the present Minister,

MR. HRLIARD,
and the termination of this delay, which is as unjust as it must be embarrassing to him. The memory of the oldest inhabitant embracing, as it uces, the doubtful transactions of Gen. Webb, and the more recent inactive mission of Mr. Partridge—does not include a Minister who has been so highly esteemed as Mr. Hilliard, who, by his attention to the claims of American citizens here, as well as by his general deportment, has thoroughly demonstrated his fitness for the place. It is to be sincerely hoped that no political influence may intervene to call him home again. That he is a Southern man is one of his-best qualifications; if he was from Maine or Minnesota, he would probably be, at the torrid time of the year, up at Petropolis among the mountains, enjoying feed drinks and the society of the Russian Minister, instead of attending to his duties here at his post.

Roscoe Coukling and other turbulent spirits sink those politics, and allow the United States to maintain a dignified position among the nations of the earth. As it is now, it is but little better than those fidgety little South-American Republics, over on the western coast, where the people change their shirts. If the Yankee nation could only go abroad and contemplate itself from a distance for a while,

It would from many an error free us,

It would from many an error free us, And fooilsh notion.

F. D. Y. C. MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Swissvalle, Pa., March 8.—It is almost thirty years since I shocked a majority of my readers by the assertion that great cities were great ilcers on the bosom of Mother Earth; and that the never can be regenerated until they are all lestroyed, rooted out, and their inhabitants

Well, the progress which American cities have since made toward destruction might lead me to hope that my remedy for the woes of the world was about to be applied even in my day; and it is worth while to inquire, at this stage, whether there is not some method by which centres of refinement can be maintained without building up t hese stupendous caravanwithout building up t hese stupendous caravansaries which come and go like a circus-tent, to become centres of corruption and decay, instead of depositories of learning and all human progress. Is there not some way in and by which considerable numbers of people may live in close proximity to stimulate and polish each other? Most assuredly there is, and this way must be found, or cities become impossibilities. The method by which these centres can be built and maintained is that of no taxation without taxation; and representation and taxation in equal proportion.

A city is simply a corporation of property-holders, built and maintained for mutual protection; and a man or woman who is not a property-holder has no more right to vote on the management of its affairs than he has to occupy one of its houses without paying rent.

The owners of the city have a right to tax strangers and non-owners for the privilege of living in it; but the tax gives such strangers or non-owners no right to a voice in its expend-

The owners of the city have a right to tax strangers and non-owners for the privilege of living in it; but the tax gives such strangers or non-owners no right to a voice in its expenditures.

The owners of a city must needs employ a great many people, who have the same interest in its welfare that a farm-laborer has in the welfare of the farm on which be is employed; but this interest will be best promoted by their strict attention to their own business, leaving the owners of the city, their employers, to attend to theirs without interference on the part of their employes. How would a farmer get along with his work if every man be hired had as much to say as he has about the management of the farm?

Suppose a farmer hired two or more hands, and that the farm must be managed by a majority vote, in which his ballot counted for no more than that of his latest employe, while he and his farm were alone liable for any loss incurred by that management?

Suppose the largest stockholder in a manufacturing company had no more control over its affairs than that exercised by the man who wheeled the ashes fawly from the ash-pit. Nay, suppose he did not have more than one-tenth or one-twentieth the power exercised by the most ignorant and depraved employes. How long would the company hold together?

The position of such a company would be exactly that of every city in this Union; and is it any wonder they are all bankrupt, or so nearly so that taxpayers are driven to their wits' end? That many-headed mouster. Popular Sovereignty, has so nearly destroved our cities that they are rapidly being abandoned to princes, heggars, and thieves, while the well-to-do, industrious citizen is seeking an asylum outside city-lines, to find deliverance from that city-corruption born of vagabond and fraudulent votes; and the only possible way to proserve our cities, and with them the Republic itself, is to govern them as other corporations are governed, viz.: by the votes of shareholders, east in proportion to the shareholders, he should have

supply exceptional opportunities to exceptional cases.

Do not take it for granted that every child in the Commonwealth is an exceptional genius, and overwhelm the community to give them all a training suitable for one in a thousand. Teach every child of the country to read the language of the country with as much ease and fluency as seven years of careful instruction may be able to impart; while, at the same time, he is taught the rudiments of arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Make his reading-lessons largely history-lessons: escourage him to learn and teach calisthenics on the play-ground; and, when his seven years of school are over, teach him a trade,—i. e., to handle an ax or a spade, to hold a plow and take care of a borse. In other words, put him to work. Make both education and industry compulsory. But I need not foreshadow the government sure to grow out of the equalization of taxation and representation.

The men who acquire property are, in nine cases out of ten, those who practice industry and economy, and exercise a wise forethought; and, when they assume their, natural right to control their own property, they will soon see

and apply a remedy for the idleness, vice, and vagabondism which now control city organizations, and through them often defeat the will of the majorities in States.

JANE GREY SWISSELLM.

GEN. MILES.

His Latest Expedition — After "Blood"—
Liver-Esting Johnson and Yellowstone
Kelly,
Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
BISMARCH, D. T., March 6.—The latest advices from Fort Keogh locate Gen. Miles in the field with an expedition of 800 men. The expedition consists of the Fifth Infantry, cight companies of the Second Cavalry, and three companies of the Eleventh Infantry, from Fort Custer. The 130 recruits that left here for Miles' regiment met him in the field, and did companies of the Eleventh Infantry, from Fort Custer. The 150 recruits that left here for Miles' regiment met him in the field, and did not go on to Fort Keogh, as was the original intention. This fresh and second expedition is an unexpected move at this time. When Miles recalled his last expedition, the 1st of February, it was supposed that he was going to stay at his post until springtime came and the Indian business opened good. But Miles is a surprising fellow. The socuts have brought him so many reports, favorable and unfavorable, that he concluded he would go and see where the "hostiles" were, and make such an investigation that all room for doubt would be removed. The chief of reliable scouts, Yellowstone Keily, has reported to Miles that Sitting-Bull is on the other side of the line, but that there are hostile camps ou Woody-Island and Frenchman's Creeks, south of the Good Mother's dominion. It is said Miles' destination is their neighborhood, and his motive "blood," or its equivalent. Eighty lodges, under Red-Bear, from Red-Cloud Agency, have reached the general rendezvous north of the Missouri.

The famous scout. Liver-Eating Johnson, has turned to aijre at the Crow Agency. In a trip from Fort Keogh he fell in with some thieving Sioux, who shot his horse, and made him track it afoot. He had to travel 200 miles, but the Indiana didn't get his scalp. He is an Indian iighter, powerfully put up, and a crack shot with the rifle. His powers of endurance are almost without limit. He expects to be with Miles next spring. Milan Tripp, a Bismarck scout, who killed Joseph's brother and Looking-Glass at the final brush with the Nex-Perces, has been engaged by Miles for the coming summer. Miles is getting around him all the boss scouts of the Yellowstone Valley, including his favorite Kelly, who never tells a lie. Kelly, by the way, has an Indian wife and two bright little half-breeds. He intends to send these boys East next spring, to attend school and grow up the stars of their class and set. Outlook.

Railroad Speed and Accidents.

New Fork Tribum.

The famous answer of George Stephenson to the Parliamentary inquiry as to what would be the consequence of a great increase of speed upon railways remains as true now as when he uttered it although a German Professor, Herr Scheffler, has apparently found, that answer—"Loss of life"—too brief for his satisfaction, and by an elaborate comparison of statistics and computations has put the whole matter on a mathematical basis. He concludes that the danger of accidents to life or limb increases with the square of the speed of the train. From this it appears it would require a vastly higher speed than is usually attempted, to double a passenger's risk of falling through an unsafe bridge. The chances of damage to the railway track or the rolling-stock of the road are still less affected by greater rapidity of travel, since they increase only in proportion to the cube of the speed. The latter feature is not a reassuring comparison; passengers may have cause to wish that they were rolling-stock.

Lively Boys.

Lively Boys.

Hartford Courant.

The boys are doing a lively business these days. In Beris County, Pennsylvania, the other day, a party of school-boys tried bumping heads "to see which was bardest." But they only learned which was softest, and he died the night of the experiment. Out in Madison, ind., where the town is excited over the expected hanging of a murderer, a party of boys at play tried one of their number for murder, found him guilty, and hung aim to adoor-knob. He died the next day. Then in Frankfort, the same State, last week, a man was found drunk by a lot of boys. They tied his hands behind him, threw him into a creek, broke two of his ribs, jumped on him, and left him in such a stafe that he cannot get well. It has been a bad winter for skating, drowning, and double-ripper catastrophism, but the American boy finds mischief still for idle hands to do.

READING NIGHT

When all the greatest living Elocationists will appear together in a brilliant programme of choice selections, including MURDOCH, VANDENHOFF, COUTHOU, DAINTY, SLATTON, FELT, assisted by the Misses DANZIGER and KLEINOFEN. Tickets being sold at the same price hitherto charged to hear any one of these great readers, viz.: 30 cts., 73 cts., and \$1, st. Root & Sons, 156 State-st. As Received Seate cost noy more than STANDING-ROOM, secure them at once performed best are all sold.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. All the week, Tuesday and Friday Matinees. Return of the favorite WM. N. GRIFFITH, in

MY AWFUL DAD First time of the great German Team,
WATSON and ELLLS,
Late of Tony Pastor's Combination.

MISS CLARA SIDELLE. | JOHNAY WILLIAMS,
Character Change Artist. | Champion Clog Dancer.

THEP AMANNS,
Wonderful Musical Artists.
Continued success of the eccentric comedians, BOYD and SARSFIELD.
Lats week of the bewtiching ETTA MAY.
Prices of Admission—25, 35, and 30c.

ONE WEEK ONLY. COMEDY! DRAWA! MISS FANNY DAVENPORT. The most beautiful and distinguished American are of the period, supported by Augustin Daly's fau FIFTH-AV, COMPANY, from New York. REPERTUIRE FOR THE WEEK:

MONDAY and TUESDAY PIQUE.
Wednesday Matines—DIVORCE. Wednesday Night.
ONDON ASSURANCE. Thursday Night—DIVORCE.
Triday Night—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Saturday
latines, at 25. m.—PiQUE. Saturday Night (Farerell)—AS YOU LIKE IT.
Secure your seats early to avoid the rush. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fourth and last week of the Great Drams, the EVERY NIGHT. dinesday and Saturday TWO ORPHANS. MATINEES. CELEBRATED the 18th 1st, the entire CASE!

UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY.

Sape of sessia commences Thursday, 14th 1sst. FOLLY THEATRE,

Despiaines-st. near Madison NINON DUCLOS Burlesque, Opera Bouffe, and Variety.

argest Company. More Novelties than any Theatre the city. Grand Bill this week. Only place of assement on the West Side.

Hertral of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Mr. J. W. GOTTHOLD and strong cast, 100 Genuins (therated Saves; Negro Song, Choruse; Othe River, Midwinet; Grand Panorama the Mississipo; Great Cotton Plantation Scepe; Transformation; Beautiful jastes Ajar; Matiness Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. Secret Matinee to Ladies Only 2:30 p. m. TO-DAY (Men excluded.) The Laws chife. Bow to Rear Children, and other subjects crital importance to women. Delicate questions as

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

This Evening, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS. Arlington, Rice, Kemble, Linden, Carter, Cush cich, Rice, and the California Quartette. Prices of Admission—23c, 50c, and 73c. WEST END OPERA HOUSE.

Fun-Prof. Carpenter's Fun. Wonderful and Amusing Scenes in Mesmerism TO-NIGHT. Admission, 25 and 35c. Commence at 8 o'cik.

PULVERMACHER GALVANID.CO. FOR THE WEAL

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S

meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientife men of Europe and this country indorse them.

These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Fatent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fall, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-flicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, after drugging in vain for months and years.
Send now for Descriptive Pamphilet and
THE ELECTRIC QUARTELLY, a large linetrated Journal, containing full particulars
and INFORMATION WORTH THOUSANDS. Copless mailed free. Call on or address,

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO. Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE: 218 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

BOT Avoid bogus appliances claiming elec-tric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

PROPOSALS. Proposals for Furnishing and Laying Water Pipe for the City of LaCrosse.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Commicouncil of the City of LaCrosse, scaled proposals we received at the office of the City Cirk of and cit util 20 clock p. m. on the 20th day of March, A. 1878, for the Turnshing and laying cast from watpipes in said City of LaCrosse, in the following quantities, to wit.

other necessary specials as the streets designated direct.

Said water pipes to be laid on the streets designated in the report of a Special Committee of the Common Council and asproved by said Council at a meeting feel. The street of the said of the said of the Common Council may determine upon prior to the cutering into contract for the laying of said pipe. The said pipe must be of standard weight, quality, texture, and density, so as to cut and drill well and have stood a test of 300 hs hydranile pressure to the square inch, and must be laid strong feet deep in the ground from

and density, so as to cut and drill well and have stood a test of 300 hs hydraulic pressure to the square inch, and must be isid seven feet deep in the ground from the top of the pipe.

Proposals must also state the prices per ton of each size of pipe and of the "specials "laid in the ground, and also the price of each hydraul and valve set up, attached and ready for use.

Proposals must also state whose manufacture of pipe and other material it is proposed to turnish, and the weight per foot of each size of pipe to be used.

All work must be done in accordance with plans and specifications on hie in the office of the City Surveyor and other waterial to the commenced on or before the 20th day of April ment, and be completed to the satisfaction and sceptance of the Committee on Water-Works on or before the 20th day of June, 1878.

Proposals must be sealed, indored "Proposals for water pipe," and addressed to or left with the City Clerk of the City of LaCrosse on or before the date above mentioned. At the time and place so appointed, the undersigned will open all proposals and award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving the right, however, to reject any and all bids it necessary, for the interest of the city of LORGER EDWARDS. JOHN PAMPERING
GEORGE EDWARDS
G. VOIGHT
JOHN RAV.
J. W. LOCKY
Committee on Water-Works
LaCrosse, March 6, 1878.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL. The Woman's Hospital of the

State of Illinois, 273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago,

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRSANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Becareful to buy only the Genuine. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK PROM
New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from 250 to 570 currency. Excutation tickets at reduced rates. Integrate Drafts of Creat Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LABSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd

NERYOUS DEBILITY WEAK NESS, etc., and all disorders broug adjacrations, excesses or overwork of the Nervous System, speedily and radically sured WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL,

a purely vegetable preparation, and the best a successful remedy known. Two to filts its sually sufficient. For further information for Circuiar. Price, 31 per Box; 512 Box by mail, security sailed, with full directions Prepared only by

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. II. A. Revnolds addressed a small meeting in the walling-room of the Rock Island depot yesterday afternoon. He told the story of the red-ribbon movement, which originated in Maine, and had since spread through the country. After the usual devotional exercises, the meeting addourned

country. After the usual devotable electrics, the meeting adjourned.

During Lieut. Callahan's filness the Twelfth Street Station has been running quictly enough under Sergt. Ryan, but the work was considered too severe for one man, and Lieut. Simmons has been temporarily transferred there. Officer William Ward takes the latter's place in the

Saturday night Officer Haines arrested a Saturday night Officer Haines arrested a suspicious character named Michael-Grady, and for lack of a better charge booked him for carrying concealed weapons. At the station he was recognized as the fellow who some six months ago made a desperate assault upon and shot several times at Officer Thomas Dooley.

At a meeting of the Union Catholic Library association yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. J. Egan a the chair, a committee consisting of Messrs. W. Enright, M. W. Kerwin, William Fogarty, Hennessey, and A. M. McKay was apointed to nominate officers to serve for the enring year. The Committee will report on Sunway March 24.

day, March. 24.

President John C. Pratt and General Agent H. W. Pratt; New York, and General Superintendent W. W. Hungerford and General Freight Agent H. F. Church, Ordensburg, of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, are at the Palmer House. Robert Kerr, Toronto, the General Freight Agent of the Northern Railroad of Canada, is registered at the same hotel.

The alarm from Box 228 at 7:30 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in four-story brick building No. 129 West Randolph street, occupied on the lower floors by M. C. Metzner & Cu., hardware dealers, and upon the upper loors by Edward Smeeth, copper and brass finsher, Cause, an overheated furnace on the upper floor. Damage to building, \$150; to tock, \$50.

annoying mistake, to one person at least, arisen through the death of Capt. J. W. e, of the Northern Transportation Com-Many of the friends of Capt. William e have got the names confused, and have besieging his residence and office to offer condolence. Capt. Tuttle desires to say is still lives, and positively refuses to beto the contrary.

lieve to the contrary.

Officer H. F. Smith yesterday brought into the West Madison Street Station a crippled thief named John Murray. In his possession was found some \$6 worth of postage stamps, in a large envelope; bearing the imprint, "The Climax Mowers and Reapers, Nos. 55 and 57 Canal street," and as there was blood upon the envelope, it is thought Murray engaged in a little window smashing or some such work.

Eddie Kelley, who was arrested several days ago by Detectives Bauder and Scott, was yesterday identified by Mrs. Allen, of 188 Monroe street, from whom he stole a goid watch and chain some five weeks ago. He had hired a room for two or three days, and Sunday aftersoon she discovered him going through her responded by covering her with a revolver, she knows him thoroughly, and will take the case before the Grand Jury at once.

Minor arrests: Christopher Bathman, as-

minor arrests: Christopher Bathman, assaulting Thomas G. Reid; Michael Hartnett, brutally beating his wife; James Ferroli and Charles Earl, assault with a deadly weapon John Coogan; Con. Moriarty, larceny of two boxes of eigars from Isaac Harris, of No. 95 Van Buren street; Louis Anderson, larceny of a bolt of muslin from a Milwaukee avenue dry goods store; William O'Brien, representing a police officer; Edward H. Saville, Davison's "pal" in attempt to rob and subsequent attempt to kill, perpetrated March 1, in Dyke's grocery, corner Halsted and Monroe streets.

The West Side Red-Ribbon Reform Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Green Street Tabernacle. The attendance was not large, the body of the little hall being about one-third filled. Col. Diller presided. Religious scrvices opened the proceedings. Col. Diller made the extraordinary statement that \$5,000 men had donned the pred-ribbon in Chicago, and signed the temperance pledge, since Dr. Reynolds commenced his work, and that 600 salcons had been closed. The gentleman made the usual temperance speech, and was followed by several others in behalf of the cause.

For the information of the hardlered habitness.

by several others in behalf of the cause.

For the information of the bewildered habitues of the Palmer House, it may be said that the gayly-bedacked, becampled, be-badged, and otherwise beautified objects which may at all, times be seen filtting through the rotunda and corridors of the above-named caravansary, are not attaches of the train of the King of Dahomey, nor yet the vassals of some potent anthropophagian monarch; neither are they the anthropophagian monafch; neither are they the tangible results of Stanley's Airican travels. They are merely waiters, bell-boys, porters, and brushers. The ruling spirit of advancement which presides over the house has seized upon this latest freak of hotel genius, and clothed the help in rainbow hues, covered their arms with spangles of silver and gold, plated their breasts with metallic badges, and last, but not least, heaped upon them titles denoting their respective offices. There is the "Captain of the Watch," the "Captain of the Beils," the "Major of the Brush," and so forth and so on. And yet Potter Palmer is not happy. At about 7 o'clock vesterday morning Mrs.

and so on. And yet Potter Palmer is not happy.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Edward Oody, of No. 313 Michigan avenue, saw a woman walking about in the back-yard, and carrying a smail bundle. Noticing Mrs. Cody at the window, the woman approached, and beseched to be allowed to leave her newly-born babe there until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time she would return and take it to the Foundlings' Home. She made such a pitiful appeal, and as Mrs. Cody was confident that her original intent was to leave the youngster in the wood-shed, consent was given, and the frail little specimen of humanity, weighing not quite seven pounds, was taken in, and kindly cared for. During the first few hours of its existence it had been miscrably neglected, and through the effects died shortly before 2 o'clock. The case was reported to Officer Edward Welsh, who at once found the woman at work in the kitchen of No. 481 Wabash avenue. She was taken to the Station to await the Coroner's inquest, and appears to be a rougd, uneducated creature. She gives the name of Ellen Burns, and says her husband is at work out in Iowa.

A meeting of journeymen shoemakers and appears to the the belition and others.

ereature. She gives the name of Ellen Burns, and says her husband is at work out in Iowa.

A meeting of journeymen shoemakers and others interested in the abolition of convict labor was held yesterday afternoon at Calcdonia Hail, No. 167 Washington street. Mr. P. S. Runnion was chosen Chairman, and Mr. F. C. Brownell Secretary. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to select delegates to the Convention of the National party to be held at Springfield on the 27th inst., and to instruct them in regard to the action desired about abolishing convict labor. Mr. McGilvray wanted the delegates also instructed in regard to the reduction in the hours of labor. After a long discussion of these matters, a committee, with Mr. McGilvray as Chairman, was appointed to draw up resolutions to be submitted to the Convention. After a short absence the Committee presented a set of resolutions in favor of abolishing convict labor, and to reduce a legal day's work to eight hours. A number of those present objected to taking action on the resolutions at this meeting, as the attendance was rather silm. The appointment of delegates by the meeting was also deprecated, and it was finally decided to hold another meeting next Sunday, when these matters will be disposed of. A committee of five on hall and advertising was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the next meeting. An adjournment was then had.

THE LATE CHARLES L. WILSON.

any arrangements for the next meeting. An adjournment was then had.

Saturday afternoon a telegram from San Antonio, Tex., announced the death of the Hon. Charles L. Wilson, editor and proprietor of the Journal. For over three years he had been an invalid. Last summer, while temporarily sojourning at Geneva Lake, he had a very serious illness, and on two or three occasions his life was despaired of. Thanks to an excellent constitution, he measurably recovered, and in November last he went to San Antonio, on the advice of his physician. His wife and only child accompanied him. It was expected that the balmy air of Texas would work his recovery, but disease had so undermined his constitution that day by day he gradially sank, and on Saturday morning, at an early hour, expired. Mr. Wilson was born in rairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, and was the son of John Quintard and Maria Lush Wilson. At the age of 17 he removed to Chicago, and obtained employment as a clerk in a commercial house. Subsequently he want.

there will be no change in the policy of the paper. The funeral services will take place to-day at San Antonio, where the remains will be temporarily laid away, pending future interment either here or in Connecticut.

A ROBER IDENTIFIED.

"Friday" Kelley, a somewhat notorious thief, who was accused of being one of a gang who got away with some \$30,000 from an Indianapolis bank about a year ago, and who was recently arrosted for vagrancy at the Armory, was yesterday positively identified as one of the gang of "climbers" that gave Officer Lobke, of the Western Avenue Station, so lively a reception when, some two weeks ago, he ran across them on Belden avenue. Kelley is the one whom the officer saw trying to scale the porch of a private residence, and who, when escaping in a horse and buggy with his companion, fired seven or eight shots at the officer. The identification is made doubly sure by a small boy who got close enough to Kelley on the night in question to the sile to his companion, fired seven or eight shots at the officer. The identification is made doubly sure by a small boy who got close enough to Kelley on the night in question to be able to recognize his features in a photograph. The little fellow noticed the horse and buggy, and, seeing the check-rein was loose, ran up to adjust it. Kelley stopped him, threatening to shoot him, but the little fellow took it as a joke, and, laurbing, drew from his pocket an old clay pipe, with which he pretended to shoot. The prisoner remains perfectly indifferent to all the charges, or, in other words, is "too fly to give himself or his comrades away."

is "too fly to give himself or his comrades away."

BOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—G. E: Collins, Milwankee; James Loucheim, Cincinnati; Edwin Legsatt, Mobile; J. B. Lambert, Boston: John Lawrence, London, Eng.; A. D. Dickinson. Detroit; J. C. Judson, Burlington; L. Fletcher, Pittsburg; B. Newman, New York; F. B. Tillon, New Haven; Charles Birby, Jr., Philadeiphia; F. D. Under, wood, Milwankee... "Sherman House—The Hon. H. D. Dement, Diton; Alexander Charchill, Boston: the Hon. D. H. Bull, Marquette; A. A. Adams, Pittsburg; Taylor Pierce, Des Moines; Samuel Colville and Miss Eme Roseau, New York; C. W. Jenks, Philadelphia; Col. Charles Akins, Council Bluffs; R. C. Judson, Farmington, Minn... Grand Pacific—Judge James Grant, Davenport: F. B. Clarke, St. Paul; H. J. Nowlah and James Bunnan, U. S. A.; G. S. Roper, Springfield Republican; D. Renyon, Buffalo; J. T. Hackworth, Ottunwa; M. W. Richardson and C. C. Goss, Boston; H. B. Merrell, Detroit; John E. Smith, U. S. A.; John R. Rimball, New York... Palmer House—John W. Tigze, San Francisco; W. A. Pearce, St. Lonis; S. M. Plant, Duboune; R. Huntley, Boston; L. E. Hanson, Wheeling, W. Va.; C. F. Hammond, Vermont; H. B. Sheldon and E. P. Emerson, New York; Harry East, London; Eng.; William Somerville, Glasgow, Scotland; C. Parley, St. Louis; H. D. McLeod, St. John, N. B.; P. W. Crane, Bancor, Me.; Charles Sprague, Boston; Joseph Coombs, Halifax; E. C. Bradley, Pittsburg; A. Marshall, Philadelphis.

SUBURBAN.

ddress Saturday evening at Tillotson Hall to After the address an opportunity was given to those present to sign the pledge, and quite a number of signers were added to the list. The next meeting of the Reform Club will be on Friday evening at the Baptist Church. An address will be delivered by a reformed drunk-The Trinity Reformed Episcopal Society will

The Irinty Reformed Episcopal Society will hold Lenten services every Thursday evening at the Baptist Church during Lent. The address next Thursday evening will be by Bishop Cheney.

The Rev. C. H. Kimball, of the Baptist Church, exchanged pulpits with the Rev. W. J. Kermott, of the Halsted Street Baptist Church, vesterday.

Kermott, of the Halsted Street Baptist Church, yesterday.

The plans for the erection of St. Ann's Catholic Church, corner of Parkway pavilion and Wentworth avenue, have been considerably modified. The original estimate for the church was in the neighborhood of \$60,000. New plans have been drawn, and a church costing from \$25,000 to \$30,000 will be erected during the coming season. This the Rev. Father Flanigan, the parish priest, thinks will be more within the means of his people, and will be sufficiently large to accommodate his congregation for a number of years. The old foundations will be used as far as practicable in the new church.

Frank Magee Adkinson, the infant son of E. W. Adkinson, died Saturday evening, and will be buried to-day.

GREAT JEWELS.

The Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds,

and Sapphires of Kings and Princes.

New York Sun.

It would be hard, indeed impossible, to make anything like a trustworthy estimate of the money-value of the precious stones owned in would be enormous,—far beyond the largest guess of most men. These stones are the accomulations of many centuries, and they have gone on steadily increasing in value, though at different periods their comparative worth has greatly yaried. Nowadays the diamond takes the lead as the very chief of jewels, but it ha not always held that position. Before the skill of the lapidary, which now brings out all its beauties, was brought to perfection, the peaal and the ruby stood before it. Even now a fault-iess ruby exceeding one carat in weight is worth considerably more than a diamond. Thus, \$1,500 has been given for a ruby of three carats, although a diamond of the same weight would sell for no more than \$500 in London. But it is very difficult to find a perfect ruby. To make it the gem which surpasses the diamond in value, no matter how great its brilliancy no

it the gem which surpasses the diamond in value, no matter how great its brilliancy nor how free it may be from defects and flaws, it must have the precise pigeon's blood red, which is so highly esteemed.

The cutting of diamonds into regular forms, which first began to be practiced in 1456, is now most extensively carried on in Amsterdam. Of the 28,000 Jews living in that city, it is estimated that 10,000 are directly or indirectly dependent upon the trade of diamond-cutting. Although the greatest skill is required in the cutters, they are poorly paid. The three forms in which diamonds are cut are the table, the rose, and the brilliant. The last has superseded the first two except for inferior stones. The brilliant is a double pyramid or cone cut off at the top by a small one, called the collet. The weight of diamonds is calculated as follows: Four grains — 1 carat; 141½ carats — 1 ounce troy. It will thus be seen that a diamond grain is less than an ordinary troy grain; five diamond grains are equal to four troy grains.

Taking advantage of the facts presented in an article on "Precious Stones," in the British Quarterly Review for January, and supplementing them with others, we will give the history of some of the most famous of these jewels. First, as to the great diamonds of the world, which may be thus enumerated:

Weight weight after rough. cutting. in Carats. Carats.

000. The renowned "Sancy" diamond, supposed to have been worn by Charles the Bold of Burgundy when he was killed at the battle of Nancy, though the story is doubted, was, after nassing through several hands, sold in 1865 to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, for \$100,000. It thus, after many vicissitudes, returned to India, its original home. James II. sold the "Sancy" to Louis XIV. for \$125,000, so the Bombay purchaser seems to have made a good bargain.

Bombay purchaser seems to have made a good bargain.

Of these famous diamonds, the "Pitt" and the "Koh-hoor" have the most interesting histories. The "Pitt" is the most perfect brilliant in existence, and is without a rival in shape and water. It weighed 410 carats in the rough, and is said to have been found in 1702 in the mines of Parteas, India, by a slave, who concealed it in a gash he cut for the purpose in the calf of his leg. Running away from his master, he offered it to a sailor on condition that he assist him to escape. The sailor lured the slave aboard the ship, and after throwing him into the sea, sold the stone to Jamchund for \$5,000. Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, bought it of this Hindoo merchant for \$62,500, and had it cut into a fine brilliant. The cutting occupied two years, and cost \$25,000; but the fragments cut off were worth \$15,000 or \$20,000 so Pitt was not out heavily for the improvement. The poor man found the possession of his treasure far from enviable; for so fearful was he of robbery that he never made known beforehand the day of his coming to town, and never slept consecutively two nights in the same house. The fame of the diamond spread over Europe, and many persons tried to get a sight of it, but in vain. All sorts of stories were told about the means by which Pitt obtained his treasure, so that he was at late forced to defend himself in a pamphlet. But Pope wrote:

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay.

An honest factor stories were tolde and the story to tole a gem away;

about the means by which lit obtained himself in a pamphlet. But Pope wrote:

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay.
An honest factor stole a gem away;
He-pledged it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit.

As we have said, Pitt sold the stone to the
Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, in 1717, for
8675,000. It was stolen during the Reign of
Terror, but was restored in a mysterious manner. Napoleon I. found it of inestimable value
to him, for after the 18th Brumaire, by oledging it to the Dutch, he procured the funds that
were so indispensable for the consolidation of
his power. It was afterward redeemed, and
ornamented the pommel of the Emperor's
sword. The "Pitt" was shown at the Paris
Exhibition of 1855.
The history of the Koh-i-noor is much better
known. Its antiquity is very great, and, legendary accounts asside, we have an authente
record of the fact of its capture by an Indian
Prince in 1856. On the annexation of the Punjaub in 1850 by the British Government, it was
stipulated that the "Koh-i-noor" should be presented to the Queen. In 1851 it was displayed
at the World's Fair at London. The stone was
then recut at a cost of \$40,000. A curious story
is told of the danger it was in at this period.
The London jeweler intrusted with the recutting of the Koh-i-noor was displaying his
finished work to a wealthy patron, who accidently let the slippery and weighty gem slip
through his fingers and fall to the ground. The
jeweler was on the point of fainting with alarm,
and on recovering himself reduced the other to
the same state by informing him that, had the
stone struck the floor at a particular angle, it
would infallibly have split in two and been
irreparably ruined.

The crown jewels of great monarchs are many
of them of historical renown. The crown of
Charlemagne had for its principal ornament a
lustrous emerald, and the Russian, Saxon, and
Papal crowns all contain emeralds of considerable beauty and large size. In the treasury of
the Vatican are seven or ei

Justrous emerald, and the Russian, Saxon, and Papal crowns all contain emeralds of considerable beauty and large size. In the treasury of the Vatican are seven or eight tiaras, the last of which was given by the late Queen of Spain. It weighs only three pounds and cost \$60,000. Napoleon I. had one made for Pius VII., which weighs eight pounds, and cost \$45,000. Queen Victoria's state crown, presented in the Tower of London, was made in the year 1888 with jewels taken from old crowns, and contains 3,033 precious stones, viz.: 1 large ruby, irregularly polished; 1 large broad-spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,333 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, 273 pearls. phire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rübies, 1,383 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, 273 pearls. The ruby, as we have said, is more valuable than the diamond if it is large, without flaw, and of the true pigeon's-blood color. The largest known ruby belongs to the King of Burmah, being of the size of a pigeon's egg. A fine stone of four carats' weight is worth from \$2,000 to \$2,500, but above this rate they are very rare and could command fancy prices. The ruby has been most successfully imitated in paste, and garnets backed by ruby foil are often met with. The monster ruby of Charles the Bold, set in the middle of a golden rose for a pendant, which was captured by the Bernese after his rout at Granson, turned out to be false.

The sapphire is not so valuable when of great size as the ruby, but a fine stone brings a great price. The largest sapphire is the "Wooden Spoon-Seller," so called from the occupation of its finder in Bengal. Its weight is 132 1-16 carats, and it was sold to a French jeweler for \$35,000. Lady Burdett-Coutts of London has one of the finest sapphires. It was formerly one of the crown jewels of France.

The emerald is so rarely perfect that "an emerald without a flaw" has passed into a proverb, and fine specimens are worth from

emerald without a flaw" has passed into a proverb, and fine specimens are worth from \$100 to \$200 a carat. In the Middle Ages its value was enormous, Cellini putting it at four times the diamond. The largest emerald known is the Devonshire, which was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire from Dom Pedro. It is not cut, and is two inches in diameter, weighing eight ounces eighteen pennyweights.

The turquoise is found in Persia, and the Shah is supposed to have in his possession all the fluest gens, as he allows only those of inferior quality to leave the country. In consequence, large turquoises of good quality and fine color are extremely rare, and realize great prices.

ine color are extremely rare, and realize great prices.

The opal is esteemed unlucky, but the absurd superstition cannot be traced further back than Scott's novel of "Anne of Geierstein," in which the Baroness Hermone of Arnheim wears one. The Empress Josephine's opal, called the "Burning of Troy," from the innumerable red flames blazing on its surface, was considered to be the finest stone of modern times, but its present owner is unknown. In the Museum of Vienna is an opal of extraordinary size, for which \$250,000 has been fefused. The largest pearl on record is now in Russia. It was brought from India in 1620, and sold to Phillip IV. of Spain.

ELECTIONS IN MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 10.-The elections last week in this State seem a little mixed. The publican ticket was successful at St. Johns and Hudson; the Democrats carried Howell, Dexter, Manchester, Eaton Rapids, and Manis-tee: Northville, Schoolcraft, and Morenci were cer. Northwhee, Schoolcraft, and Morene were carried by the Temperance, and Saugatuck by the Citizens' ticket, while the National Green-backers have heavy majorities in Blassfield, Grand Ledge, Jonesville, Leslie, Paw Paw, Read-ing, and St. Louis.

PROPOSALS INVITED. Attention is called to an advertisement in this day's issue inviting sealed proposals for the fur-nishing and laying cast-iron water-pipes in the City

Circassian Atrocities. Correspondence London Daily News. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.-About the following most horrible, abominable, and unheard-of crime, in itself a colossus of savageness, a whole abyss of atrocity, I have most authentic and reliable information, though for the sake of manity I should have been glad were it other-

and reliable information, though for the sake of humanity I should have been glad were it otherwise.

It appears that the inhabitants of the village of St. George, 800 souls in all, Greeks entirely, flying before the Circassians, who had attacked and destroyed their village, managed to hide themselves in a large cave near Kara Dere. The Circassians, ever thirsting for Christian blood, were scouring the country in search of victims, and finally fell upon and discovered the place of refuge of these unfortunate people, and immediately tried to effect an entrance into the cave. In this, however, they were baffled, the entrance to the cave being well guarded and bravely defended by the refugees.

This show of resistance on the part of the people, and the fact, perhaps, that three of their number were mortally wounded by the shots fired from within, seemed to erasperate them the more, and after two or three further attempts to effect an entrance, but without success, they determined by any possible means to put immediately to death those within. They accordingly ect to their infernal work, and by means of crowbars they ultimately succeeded in opening a hole on the roof of the cave, through which, without loss of time, they proceeded to pour a large quantity of brimstone and asphalte, to which they set fire by firing their guns through the hole. As a consequence, the inside of the cave was in a few minutes filled with smoke so dense that the poor people dropped down one by one, dying of suffocation, . . . and the souls of 800 martyrs fied almost simultaneously toward the foot of the throne of their Creator, the Almighty.

Out of the 880 who entered the cave only

RELIGIOUS.

A Sermon by Prof. Swing on the Progress of Woman.

Her Intellectual Advancement in This Century and Its Bright Promise

A Stirring Discourse on Temperance by the Rev. W. T. Crafts.

for the Future.

WOMAN'S PROGRESS. SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. David Swing preached yesterday morning to the Central Church in McVicker's Theatre, taking for his subject "The General Prog-ress of Woman," and for his text:

I will make a helpmeet for him.—Gen., ii., 18.

The history of that help sent to man in the garden of Eden has not yet been written. The lives of Kings and of military personages have illed up almost all the books of record which he human race has found time or disposition ectly written or studied. The barbaric lands o degraded a nature that she merited no mention in the chronicles of States. There have been bright spots in the long past in which man's companiou-piece received some honorable men-tion and some public justice, but these have been only minute spots in the wide expans f time through which society has moved. Our era, which has introduced so many shapes of eform, has urged forward this long-despis and even enslaved member of the human fam ily, and to contemplate the changes in woman's rights and conditions, is one of the highest pleasures of our century. All progress of the right is a sublime spectacle. The development of arts and sciences, the discovery of new forces, and the invention of new machinery are forms of progress which charm the beholder or the tudent, but these should be feeble objects of of regard and admiration compared with the vision of a new liberty or a new education, a new dignity, and hence a new happiness se-cured by any class in the rational, sensitive world. To see a flying train, or a flying steamship, is an humble scene compared with the spec-tacle of a siave passing into liberty, or a child going from cruelty to kindness, or a woman moving from subjection up to the best mental and moral stature which earth can afford.

mental and moral stature which earth can afford.

As the whole world is too large for our power of estimate, and as our duties lie largely at home, let us inquire about the general progress of woman in our own land. By general progress let it be meant her advance morally, physically, intellectually, and socially. Not that all these points can be discussed in one essay, but that they can be affirmed and submitted to your subsequent reflection. It seems to me that all observers must confess that woman has of late years passed along rapidly toward more social or political rights and toward a better intellectual and moral position. By moral position, let us not signify personal honor only, but usefulness also in home, and church, and society.

What always prevents us from making a fair estimate of the actual condition of a given time and place of either man or woman, is the fact that defects are more conspicuous than virtues, and sway us toward fault-inding rather than toward praise or justice. A wicked man, a murderer, or a swindler, is so awfully visible that he dwarfs the common bonest man, and, after a few murders have been committed, we suddenly lose faith in the millions of our fellows. Criminals are so conspicuous that they seem to fill up the corporation limits of a city. Thus the calmest mind is the victim of not the most facts but of the most conspicuous facts. It is very difficult for us to see and hear a dozen wise men if there he one fool at hand. He can so worry the mind and soul of the listener that the whole universe will seem to be overflowing with nothing but nonsense. Sometimes an entire congress of good and wise men, convened in the name of science or religion, will be rated low, intellectually, by reason of two babbling fellows who are all the while haranguing the house. The world over, defects are more visible than merits, because they can annoy more perfectly than merits can please. In attempting to find the actual status of woman in our century, there is always danger that our logic will be swayed by the disagreeable, even if it be in the minority, because the unpleasant always seems to fill the whole sky. As a brace of talkative tongues can cast a congress of savans into disrepute, so a score of women, who worship toilet or general folly, can easily make the idea current that woman is all in all only an till early silly creature. The satirists and the What always prevents us from making a fair

savans into disrepute, so a score of women, who worship toilet or general folly, can easily make the idea current that woman is all in all only an idle and silly creature. The satirists and the gloomy can write a book and condemn millions, because of the conspicuous follies of a score in each town or city. To escape the depressing influence of a few, and to find the actual condition, mental and moral, of the vast multitude called woman, is a difficult task. But the following propositions seem to be true:

Woman has made great advance, intellectually. For fifty years and upward the seminary for girls has become as universal as the academy or college for boys, and the branches studied have risen in quality and quantity. Hence, the education of woman has been on the advance for two or more generations. The appearance of woman as book-maker, as novelist, as poetess, as historian, as paragraphist, shows that she has made good use of the higher educational advantages she has of late years enjoyed. Whoever will look through the catalogue of English authors will perceive how unfrequent occur any female names in the former centuries, and how frequent their recurrence in that part of the catalogue which lies in our times. The law of cause and effect is so constant that it is absolutely certain that, soon after seminaries and colleges are founded for girls, a nigher order of women will soon begin to appear. All modern literature shows that that "helpmate" granted man in Eden is coming along, not to help in his kitchen and field only, as a slave, but to help in thought, as his equal and companion.

to appear. All modern literature shows that that "helpmate" granded man in Eden is coming along, not to help in his kitchen and field only, as a slave, but to help in thought, as his equal and companion.

It is commonly understood that, in the good old English days, the ladies could not generally read or write, except most imperfectly, and that scholars met in clubs, not only because they desired to drink, but because the women of the period had little of culture or of information in common with the men. It may be that Shakspeare and Johnson married such plain, simple wires, not because love is, blind, but because it was not expected, in their day, that the wife should know much beyond household routine. There were a few educated women to be found in any one place in the past, but there cannot be seen any such general mental power as may be found in the mothers and daughters of our own century.

There seems to be in our land not only a progress of cducation, but, of late years, a marked progress of woman toward perpetual employment. The progress of intellectual culture has swept away idleness. The more education the less idleness, for an awakened intellect cannot rest so well as a barburian soul. Mental culture brings mental wants, and these wants bring animation. The women of the East and of the old regime did nothing, if it was possible for them to enjoy such a luxury as perfect inaction. Born above menial service, they had not brain-power enough to perceive any other shapes of industry. The intellectual culture of woman in our century has gradually broken up the noblity of idleness and has introduced the merits of constant occupation. The studio of the sculptor and the painter has, like the closet of literature, been of late years invaded by this new toiler; and woman, once memorable for her idleness or beauty, may now become memorable for her idleness or beauty, may now become memorable for her idleness or beauty, may now become memorable for women as the same time, and thus two forces have been at work—the

carried to an excess, and that sometimes the "decorative art" becomes a mania, but whoever will look at woman in the darker ages, and see her half immoral and wholly idle, even in palaces, will confess that no zeal for Keramics, or any shape of the beautiful, need even be compared as an evil with an utter blankness of former times. Industry is the boon society needs. Daily pursuits help religion in checking vanity of dress and the temptations of the world.

Another question rises up here. We have seen the wonderful suffering brought into society in the last ten years by the fact that there has not been work for all. Thousands of men and women have been driven to beggary by the absence of work to be done. This being the condition of things, it is only a shape of public justice if the ladies of most wealth and of most culture shall follow their finer pursuits and leave their plainer household tasks to be performed by those who are seeking, with tears in their eves, for some daily or yearly tasks that will keep the body from death and the heart from wretchedness. The rhetoric thrown at women of property for not doing "their own work" could only be useful in an age of fashiona'le idleness; but in a busy age it is a part of Nature's law that the better classes shall leave for the poorer classes some labor to be done, just as the Mosaic law left some sheaves in the field for the gleaner. The world's work is to be apportioned out according to the need and capability of the workers, and the higher order of intellect must not encroach upon the task which Nature seems to have set apart for the employment and support of the less capable. An English Judge in India employs about twenty so-called servants. One carries a few skins of water a day, one cooks, one shakes the fan over the table, one washes, one froms. These de their light tasks at \$1.50 a

employs about twenty so-called servants. One carries a few skins of water a day, one cooks, one shakes the fan over the table, one washes, one frons. These do their light tasks at \$1.50 a month each. Now, there is an economy which would tell the Judge to carry this own bucket of water from the well, and to pull the string which swings his fan; but this is an inhuman economy, for the twenty servants are dependent upon that carrying of water and that pulling of fan, and the Judge's salary is such that it includes the support of that score of the Hindoo poor. Thus the world's work divides itself into departments, according to the mental status of the tollers, and it is the thought of such division which makes it a gratifying spectacle, if our ladies of the higher classes are following an industry which requires taste and thought, and are surrendering common duties to the tens of thousands of poor girls who need good homes and the simpler forms of industry. If, therefore, women who can afford to employ others are devoting themselves to what is called ornamental works, one may rather commend them for a generosity which supplies to poorer and humbler minds simple tasks and the blessings of a home.

selves to what is called ornamental works, one may rather commend them for a generosity which supplies to poorer and humbler minds simple tasks and the blessings of a home.

And, furthermore, work to be useful must be a pleasure. It must tax the mind enough to be a form of thought or emotion. The story that Dr. Lyman Beecher had a load of sand placed in his cellar that on one morning he might shovel it all to the left and the next day shovel it hack to the right. I have always hoped were shovel it all to the left and the next day shovel it back to the right, I have always hoped were untrue, for strange must have been the home where neither the house nor the door-yard could have afforded an oducated mind any better way of consuming vital forces. Far better to carve wood or make Eastiake book-cases, or more around among croquet wickets than be guilty of such shoveling nonsense. If the modern woman were to attempt to pursue that form of industry, she would soon sink down again to the indolence of the Indies or the Amazon. It is the fact that much of woman's work to-day the indoience of the lodies of the Amazon. It is the fact that much of woman's work to-day carries along with it the motive and the reward of the beautiful that makes it assume the form of a progress. It is occupation, and health, and culture, and a production of the beautiful all to one.

board, and with never a song in the house, nor a picture, nor a flower, we should feel in a few days an indescribable wretchedness. Thus the beautiful is an inseparable part of man, as truly so as his law or politics or friendship or love or his hunger and thrist. Look at mankind in any place and the beautiful is there. Open the Biole and read about the industrious woman, and beauty springs out of her industry, for "her household are clothed with scarlet. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple." Open the classics, and the women of rank, with the distaff in their hands, were not making sallcloth, but fabrics of beauty.

In the increased and almost universal industry of the woman of to-day, we cannot but behold a progress,—a many-sided advance—an advance-of mental power, an advance of physical strength, an advance of personal happiness, and the progress of the house of personal happiness, and the progress of the house of personal happiness, and the progress of the house of personal happiness.

strength, an advance of personal happiness, an advance of the beautiful.

When you perceive the wider and more general education of girls, you may anticipate a new participation on the part of women in public afiairs. And the facts justify such anticipation, for woman has become man's belper indeed in the great interests of society. And here iet us digress to note what a great rendering it would be of that account in Genesis, if we could read it to imply that woman was made, not to be the helpmeet of some one individual man, but the great iriend of society. Indeed, this is the largest meaning of the old text, and hence ought to be the most truly inspired and divine. To be the helpmeet of some one man might be a good calling, or it might be a very small business. Much would devend upon the quality of the man, and what he might be doing on these earthly shores. But to be the helpmeet of mankind; to be a companion of society in all its need and toil, this were always a grand destiny, and this is the grand indissoluble marriage and the tearless marriage which the heart can always make. Perhaps the Adam who slept was the human race, and the woman formed from him was to be a faithful friend to the dearest interests of the "ever-unrolling web" of human life. At least it will always remain for woman to be not the adjunct of an individual, but the complement of mankind.

Returning from this digression, let us confess that the higher education of woman has made her invade society as a new political, and moral, and religious force. She has long been rising up to the ability to perceive and set forth plainly her social rights; and in our century to set forth plainly a right is equivalent to securing that right by legislation. It is not universal suffrage that society neods, and hence it cannot be counted a failure that only adult males can put tickets into a ballot-box. What the age needs most is clear ideas to be voted for. Representative men can do the voting if only the comminity will filter out the truths. In the many

raith is less open to the fouch and free neares of skepticism, and hence, while re suspicious and distrustful compa bts, and halts, and complains, and tur-te, she sings her hymn, and repeats her c-goes onward and drags the moral w-r her. In religion more than in war, able soldier needs a leader; and in spir-iers, man is a timid, shrinking soldier, ds an inspirational guide. In our age, mat of old Eden appears, and by as

helpmate of old Eden appears, and by an it creased mental power of information and tast and will becomes a bold leader in that mare toward a God and a heaven.

Thus we may easily perceive the component parts of a largy progress. Education has a last included woman, and to her social and personal rights have come. With these blessing has come great personal power. Her itellect uni development has induced her not simply to lead in the fashions, but to lead in the higher shapes of thought and taste. In all the towns and cities of the country there are literary circles and societies formed largely by her direct effort. Into all the forms of literature and ornamental art she infuses new life. Her industry is many-sided, her indolence a thing of the past. In the sanctuary of religion sne stands as chief-priestess—not a despised being, as in the Hebrew or classic religious, but the most active and purest minister at the altars. Thus, as the centuries pass, this being, announced as the helpmeet of man, rises more and more toward the demand of that great office, and becomes the divine help of that vast manhood called civilization.

THE RED RIBBON. TEMPERANCE SERMON BY THE REV. W. CRAPTS.

The Rev. W. F. Crafts delivered a sermon last evening in Trinity M. E. Church, of which a ynopsis is here given. The speaker took as hi text Ezekiel, vii., 23:

Make a chain, for the land is full of bloody crimes, and the city is full of violence.

Mr. Crafts said that an ancient King called in a skilled artificer and instructed him to make a chain. When the work was done, the King ordered that the chain should be doubled, and, when this behest was obeyed, the mechanic was bound with the chain which he had forged. So to was with the chain of intemperance, which bound men without hope. Beginning with cider, wine, and beer, the chain ended with brandy, gip, rum, and whisky. There were 550,000 drupkards in this country The knowledge that a voung man drank created distrust in the minds of men. Drinking men reached the poor-house by building up the house of the rum-seller. It might be stated: Positive, rum; comparative, rags; superlative, ruin. Then came idiocy, and 50 per cent of the idiots Then came idiocy, and 50 per cent of the idiots in this country were begotten by drunkards. Next followed insanity, and then disease; all links in the chain of intemperance. Medical science had declared that alcohol had no place in the health' system, and when a man asked another to drink he ought to say, "Will you have a drink of epilepsy!" or "Barkeeper, give us two drinks of liquid death and everlasting damnation." Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, said that he was afraid to indulge in the social glass for fear he should go further. He did not wish to give his culid as a heritage that he had a drunken father. A few years ago, when a distiller took fire, and the indolence of the Indies or the Amazon. It is the fact that much of woman's work to-duy carries along with it the motive and the reward of the beautiful that makes it assume the form of a progress. It is occupation, and health, and culture, and a production of the beautiful all in one.

It is the privilege of the lawyer, and the statesman, and the literary man to select at last from his large task that part which gives him pleasure, which occupies his intellect and affections. The lawver grants to clerks who need that kind of task the work of copying vidence; the literary man, if possible, employs copyists and proof-readers because, after his mind and heart have tasted the sweets of invention and again and be only a writing-machine. He must think over some new chapter in some other field of thought. Meanwhile there are others to whom copying is a pleasure.

If, then, man, in what is called his higher estate, may seek from his profession that part of labor which gives him mental pleasure, so woman, if she approaches the world of work, must be granted the privilege of selecting tasks which will employ her education and her 'astes as well as her mere physical forces. Viewed thus, the present industry of woman, although much of it may be exhausted upon ornamental arts, must be confessed a mark of her progress, a part of the world's contents. To produce it, to possess it, has been the dear wish of all the great minds and the great ages that have passed along. Take all beauty out of our houses, and we should not be willing to call them "home" any longer. They would still shelter us from the rain and from the cold, but with never an ornament in them, with our coffee in a tin dish and placed upon a rough board, and with never a song in the house, nor a picture, nor a flower, we should feel in a few days an indescribable wretchedness. Thus the beautiful is an inseparable part of man, as truly so as his law or politics or triendship or love or

men off the track. God wrote these rumse

men off the track. God wrote these rumsellers down as murderers.

The remedy was temperance,—total abstinence from the accursed thing. All liquor-sellers must be reckoned equally guity. There were no respectable saloons. Those so-called led away young men, who finished up their career in dirty places on by-streets. All alcoholic drinks were equally to be frewled down, for, although beer was not so deadly in its effect as whisky, its consumption brought on the desire for the more deadly poison. The wine-drinking countries of Europe were full of drunkards, and crime was the natural accompaniment thereof. In Chicago there was one drinking-place to every twenty voters.

the natural accompaniment thereof. In Chicago there was one drinking-place to every twenty voters.

Liquor-selling ought to be separated as far as possible from connection with the public revenue. Even temperance people had advocated the bell-punch, claiming that the liquor-dealers would be satisfied with it. Anything the liquor-dealers would be satisfied with ought to be rejected. Judas wanted to increase his revenue, and got the ready cash for the delivery of his Savior. In one town the results of keeping open one saloon, from which a license-fee of \$50 was derived, were noted. It cost the town \$9,872 for pauners, prosecuting criminals, and the like, all the product of this one saloon. Only one law had proved practically successful. That was the law of prohibition, which was the law of God. In Maine there is not one-twentieth of the liquor used that was used before the prohibitory laws were adopted. Every Christian was bound to put himself on record as a piedged and covenanted friend of temperance. Pledges were the most common thing in business life, and no man could object to taking one. The League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors was a grand thing, for unless a man acquired the habit of drink before he was 21 years old he was extremely unlikely ever to contract that habit. The League had shut up a great many saloons, and if the campaign was kept up one-third of the saloons in Chicago would have to shut up. As a resort for the young men driven out from the saloons, the Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, and kindred organizations, offered social pleasures to occupy their time. Then there was the prayer-meeting and the home influences. The people of Chicago should withhold their patronage from every grocery where liquor was sold. The red-ribbon was no new thing, for God told His people, the Jews, to wear fringes upon their garments as a symbol of the Kingdom of Heaven.

DEATRS.

WEBBER-Saturcay afternoon, March S, at his rest-dence, No. 659 West Monroe-st., Calvin E. Webber, arch 46 years.
Funeral Tuesday, at 10°clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of the family are in-vited to attend.

[37] San Francisco and Sacramento (Cal.) papers please copy. please copy.

ADKINSON—At 11:30 p. m. Saturday, Frank Magee
Adkinson, son of Elia and Elmer W. Adkinson, aged 5
months and 4 days.
Funeral to-day.
HORTON—At Wheston, Ill., March 9, at 2 p. m.,
Mrs. Mary H. Horton, mother of O. H. Horton, Esq.,
of this av.

of this city.

GOULDEN—On the 10th inst., at his late residence, GOULDEN—On the 10th inst., act do grans, a native control of the state of the state

Political.

THE RIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at 164 West Harrison-st. All members are requested to be present.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet in heamatic suddical Coolings, No. 513 Statesmenting as Address evening, for the purpose of voiced for at the primary.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Prooms, Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening at their rooms, Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening at 7:30 O'clock.

A UNION GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MESTING IS held every Monday night at 7-48-54 Carpenter Hall. 221 West Madison-at. Everybody welcome. Free reading-room open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE REV. R. M. MATHÉWS. OF ANTWERP. I will lead the noonday meeting to-day at Farwell Hall. Stranger's meeting this evening.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association will be held to-day at Farwell Hall at the close of the monday meeting, to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Original and Standard Manufactures OFFICE AND FACTORY: Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st. LT.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP The most pleasant and effective Scap for the Laurence of the Family Washing purposes ever offers. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP Made from the purest vegetable offs. Unrivaled to the Tollet and the Bath. For use in the Narsery has no equal. Sample box, containing three calm sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER BABBITT'S

SALERATUS. **BABBITT'S**

CREAM TARTAR. Warranted free from all impurities. The homewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents. BABBITT'S

POTASH A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of ominon potash. Sample sent free on receipt of m

THE PROPRIETOR will give an sunce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations. For Sale by all Dealers.

AUCTION SALES.

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., AUCTION SALE BOOTS & SHOPS
TUESDAY, MARCH 12,

Large and elegant RETAIL STOCK Philad DRY GOODS SALE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13. BOOTS & SHOES
FRIDAY, MARCH 15.
CHAS. E. HADDIN & OO., Auetiones.

AUCTION---NOTICE \$8,000—A Retail Stock of Boots and Shoes, appreciate \$8,000, will be sold at Anction by order of orelitor, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, by MESSRS.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

At No. 161 Thirty-fifth-st. MONDAY MORNING, March 11, at 10 o'cleek the entire Furniture. Party breaking up housekeeling. One Crimon Rep Parior Suit, Brussels Carpets, Chapber Seta, Parior Stoves, Cook Stove, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & Oc., Author

Tuesday's Sale.

March 12, at 9:30 a. m., new and second-hand Fur-niture, Carpeta, Stoves, Ranges, general Household Goods, etc., By H. FRIEDMAN,

REGULAR WEEKLY TRADE SALE.
ANOTHER LARGE SALE OF
35 crates Crockery in open lots and original packages, 10 casks Yellow & Rockingham Ware 125 packages Glass Ware,

Decerated Ware, Glass Wine Sets, &c. G. W. BECKFORD, Auct 448 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS COAL YARD. On MONDAY. March 11, at 10 a. m., will sell in one 3 Wagons, 1 Cart, 2 Mules, 3 sets Barness, Office Fixtures, Safe, Also the good will. Rent very low. Sale sure.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Triesday, March 12, 9:30a.m. HAMBURGS, LINENS, LININGS, HOSLERY, PIECE GOODS, RUSSIA CRASE.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, March 13, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. We shall hold another large sale of loods as above, including full lines of

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BO THURSDAY MORNING, March 14, at 9:20 o'cl on second floor, 174 East Randolph-al. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austice **Auction for Naturalist**

I shall offer at auction, at 204 South Clarket, as Tuesday, March 12, at 9:30 o'clock a. in., as Instance Collection of Mounted Animals, Birds, Read, selforns, Also several Geological Cablests, Visual Mountain Scenery, Collections of Minerals, Franchions, etc., etc. Goods at private sale until day. The will find this a rare opportunity to sort up, as years.

AGENTS WANTED. TEAS. -The choicest in the world-Imp prices-Largest Company in Ame staple article-pleases everybodyonstanally increasing Agraps wanted were ost inducements—on waste time-configura-tion of the configuration of the configuration of the property of the configuration of the configuration of the at Co., 43 Veney at N. F. C. D. But 137.

VOLUME

UNDER WEAR,

Have greatly en partment, and al inducemen WEAR of ever Below we give leading

SPECIAL 50 Doz. Chemises. made, 44c, 63c, 25 Doz. Chemises a son's price \$1.75. 100 Doz. Night Dre riety of styles,

\$1.65, and upwa Good Cloth, six tucks, Good Cloth, three d

Finest Qualities from SKIE Deep Hems, six tuck Three Cluster Tucks Three Cambric Ruff Fine Tucked Cambri

Good Cloth, Tucks,

Very Fine Cloth, Dec

Deep Cambric Tucks Similar Style, finest Finer Styles in end Corsets.

300 Doz. Fine Corse Special attent to our Perfect \$1.25, reduced fr INFANTS'

Department will teresting in ever we invite our fri ine and assure our

POPULAR LO Special Notice to our

Parties sending will please enclo postage, as follows Corset12c Night Dress 18c Skirt20c

MANDEL BI 121 & 123 Branch: Michigan-av. a BABY CAR

BABY CA Largest and Pinest A
AT LOWEST M
PRICES. Also GENE the celebrated NOVEL An immense variety CROQUETS, BALLS, TOPS, and Spring Goo VERGHO, RUI

138, 140 & 142 CUTE SPENC

CU. The very best Pocket and Thors, beliasurs, made specialt.

54 STA OPTI MANASSE, OPTICE

Pine species es suited to riples. Opera and Field copes, Barometers, &c.

HYDE PAI

Destrous of applying ace ward the redemption of the of Hyde Park, Ill., invites; village of its bonds, the pro-bond, and the number it is possis should be addressed it PEOPLE'S BUILI

Will take up the mortgage money to build and receive in monthly payments no is